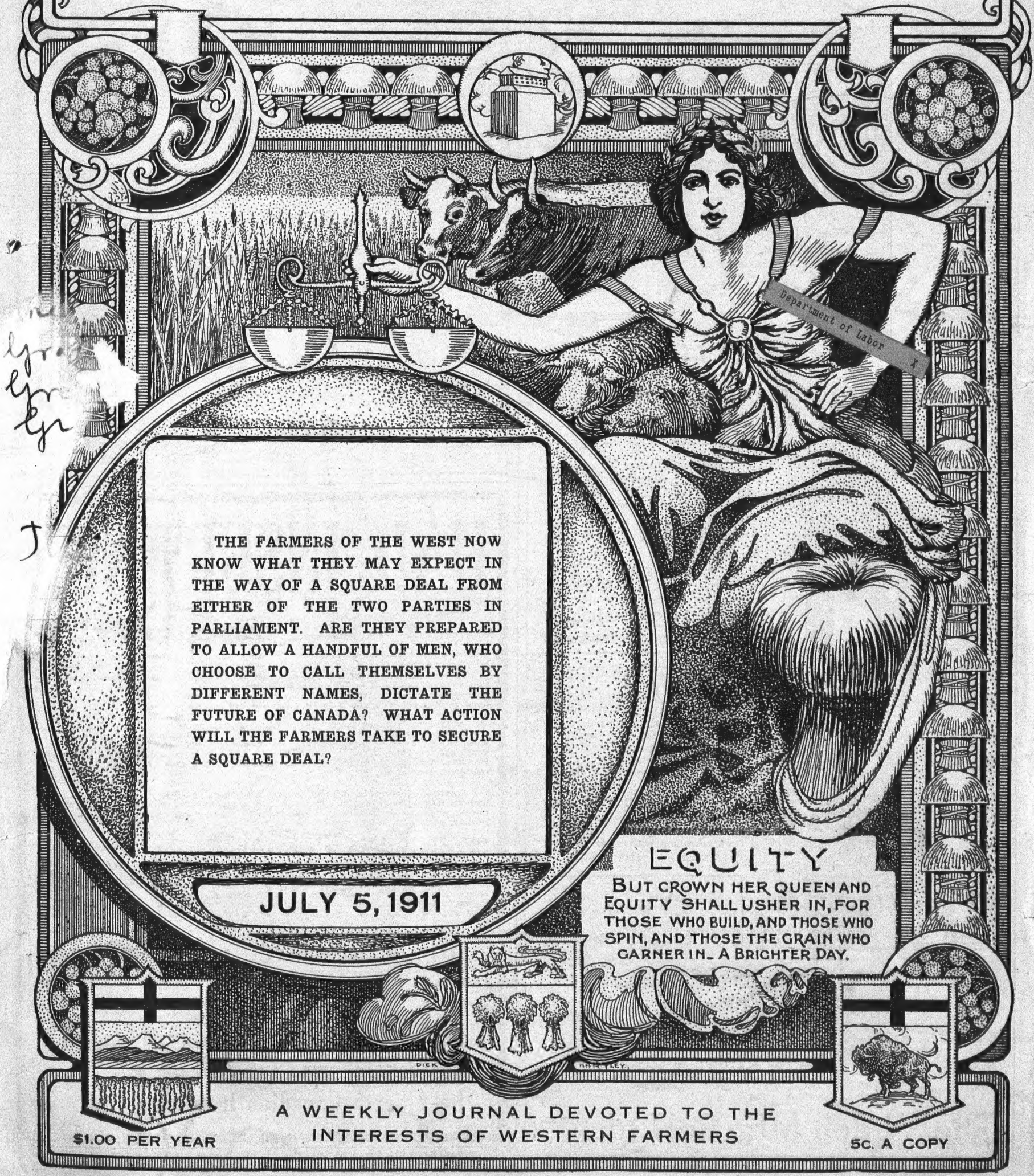


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



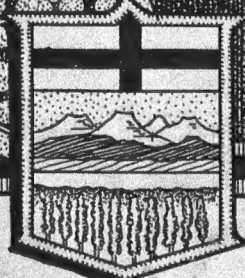
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THE FARMERS OF THE WEST NOW KNOW WHAT THEY MAY EXPECT IN THE WAY OF A SQUARE DEAL FROM EITHER OF THE TWO PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT. ARE THEY PREPARED TO ALLOW A HANDFUL OF MEN, WHO CHOOSE TO CALL THEMSELVES BY DIFFERENT NAMES, DICTATE THE FUTURE OF CANADA? WHAT ACTION WILL THE FARMERS TAKE TO SECURE A SQUARE DEAL?

JULY 5, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.



\$1.00 PER YEAR



5c. A COPY

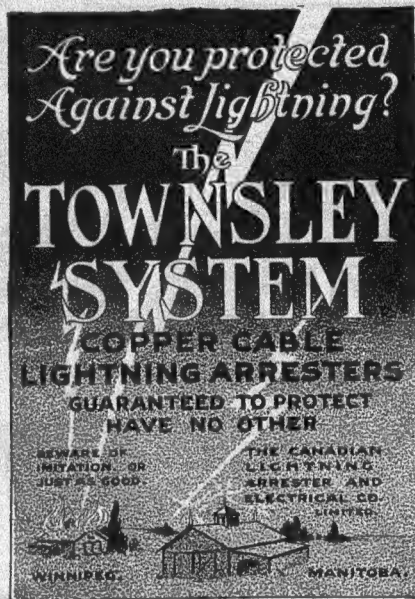
A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

Summer Storms

ARE HERE, and are accompanied by very severe Lightning. Many buildings have already been destroyed. Be Careful that YOU are not the next to Suffer Loss. Lightning Strikes Quick, therefore be prepared and equip your buildings with the famous

TOWNSLEY SYSTEM OF LIGHTNING ARRESTERS

We are the
ONLY
Company
Using the
Townesley
System



Our Goods
Are Made
in Canada
and Our
Prices Are
Right

CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER & ELECTRIC CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. 199 MAIN STREET

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1865
Capital paid-up - \$4,668,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$3,100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$50,000,000
HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President. G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager
H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager
WESTERN HEAD OFFICE STAFF, WINNIPEG
F. W. S. CRISPO Superintendent Western Branches
F. W. SMITH Western Inspector
P. VIBERT Supervisor Alberta Branches
J. S. HIAM Supervisor Saskatchewan Branches
THOS. McCAFFREY Supervisor British Columbia Branches
F. J. BOULTON Asst. Inspector Man. Branches, Winnipeg
O. F. SEEBER Asst. Inspector Sask. Branches, Saskatoon
R. H. BAIRD Asst. Inspector Alberta Branches, Calgary

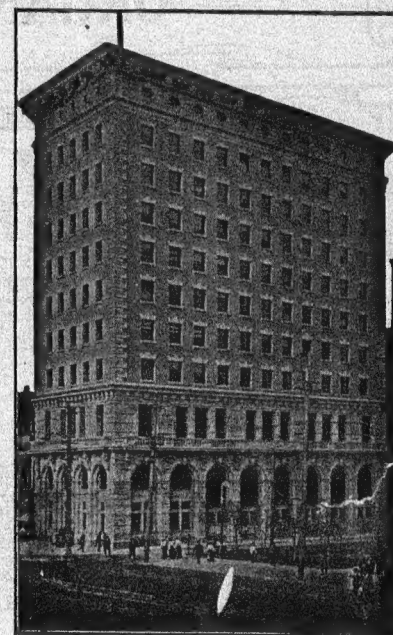
WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA
MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Bois-
sevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman,
Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City,
Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine,
Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland,
Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minne-
dosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, New-
dale, Niverville, Rapid City, Roblin, Rus-
sell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair,
Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Well-
wood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.),
Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Win-
nipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg
(Selkirk and Salter Streets).

SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Alsask,
Arcola, Asquith, Bountie, Buchanan,
Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Ester-
hazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake,
Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kin-
dersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang,
Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luse,
Land, Macklin, Maple Creek, Mary-
field, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Mooso-
min, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema,
Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue,
Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocan-
ville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Strassburg,
Swift Current, Simpson, Sinitluta,
Southey, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Wa-
pella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wil-
kie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton,
Zealandia.

ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons,
Bashaw, Bassano, Blackie, Blairmore,
Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon,
Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Clares-
holm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury,
Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank,
Grassy Lake, High River, Innis-
fail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon,
Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward
Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat,
Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Per-
sons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills,
Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt.
Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Streets), Vancouver (South)
Main St., Victoria.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN
DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United
States. A General Banking Business Transacted.
Winnipeg Branch - - - - - E. S. BARROW, Manager



Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

THE JUSTICE BAGGER

All that the name implies

The ONLY Canadian Bagger on the
Canadian market.

The ONLY legal machine for thresh-
ing purposes in the Dominion.

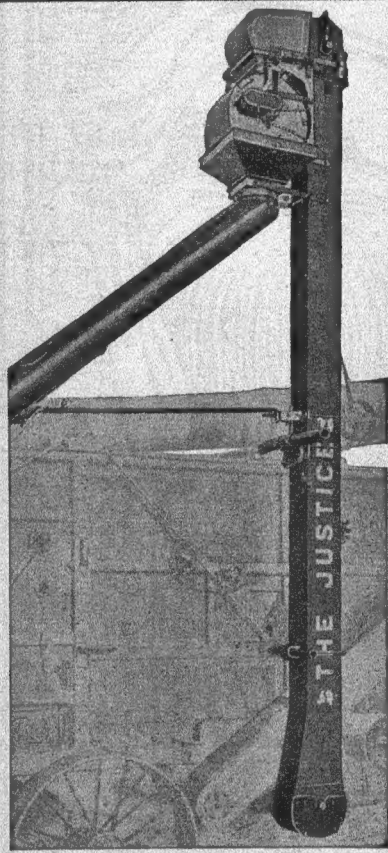
The ONLY machine that pays the
thresherman for every bushel of
grain threshed.

The ONLY machine that pays the
farmer for every bushel of grain
raised.

Built to Government Standard

How soon will you be the ONLY
thresherman without one?

A CARD—A CATALOGUE



The "PRACTICAL" Force-Feed Oil Pumps

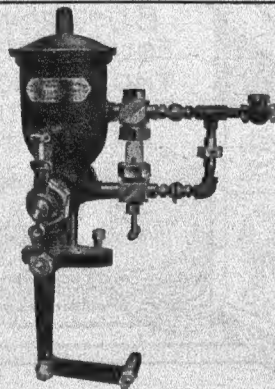
If you are looking for an oil pump that's constructed like
a dollar watch DON'T get a "Practical." We DON'T con-
sider it practical to construct oil pumps that way.

If you are looking for an oil pump that is 'simple in con-
struction; will pump heavy oil as well as light oil; cold oil
as well as warm oil; dirty oil as well as clean oil;

GET A "PRACTICAL"

Every Pump sold under a Positive Guarantee. Absolute
satisfaction or money refunded. A Card—a Catalogue.

The Virden Mfg. Co. Ltd. Virden
Man.



HAIL INSURANCE

Many who read this will remember what a muddle Hail Insurance was in in
Western Canada eleven years ago. How certain companies had secured patronage
on promises that were never fulfilled, how insurers were sued for their premiums
when they could not get a dollar of indemnity for loss, and how the Provincial and
Territorial Governments were obliged to take action to straighten out the tangle.

So keen and general was the distrust of Company Hail Insurance when our
that we had something based on sound business principles and which could be relied
plan was first introduced in 1900 that we found it most difficult to convince anyone
upon to do what we claimed for it. But we had the courage of our convictions, and
under the closest scrutiny and most severe criticism, by actual demonstrations of its
merits we gradually won for our plan and the manner in which we administered it the
confidence of all classes in any way concerned with Hail Insurance, with the result that
when the Government system of Hail Insurance was abolished in Saskatchewan two
years ago, our plan was the first to receive permission to transact business in that
Province, and in 1910 there was more business written on this plan than all others
combined.

Anything that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people
look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western
Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch
friends, yet

"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread"

and certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance
business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake
to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have
to offer. They may win a place after a while if they make good, but in the meantime
the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been
tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

Full information will be furnished on application to any local Agent or

INSURANCE AGENCIES, LIMITED

General Agents - - BRANDON, WINNIPEG and REGINA

The Central Canada Insurance Company
The Saskatchewan Insurance
The Alberta-Canadian Insurance

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Borden's Tour

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

At Maple Creek on Friday afternoon, June 23, Mr. Borden addressed an audience of 200 people from a platform erected in the centre of a pretty grove of maple trees. The usual speeches were delivered, but interest was given to the proceedings by a statement made by D. J. Wylie, the Conservative member for Maple Creek, in the Saskatchewan legislature, as to his position on reciprocity. Mr. Wylie, with all the other members of the Saskatchewan legislature voted in March for a resolution approving of the reciprocity pact, but he stated on Friday that the matter was sprung upon the legislature suddenly and was not given sufficient consideration. The matter had, however, been discussed a great deal since, and after hearing Mr. Borden and the other members of his party he was sure many others as well as himself would change their minds.

The citizens of Medicine Hat turned out in great numbers to greet the leader of the opposition, bands, motor cars, bouquets and addresses of welcome being again a feature of the reception, and after the public meeting in the curling rink, which was one of the best of the tour so far, a natural gas was "blown off" for the benefit of the visitors who were duly impressed by the great jet of flame which poured from a three inch pipe fifty feet into the air.

Next afternoon Macleod was visited, and here for the first time wet weather interfered with the plans which had been made. A picnic had been arranged by the local unions of the U. F. A. at which Mr. Borden was to have been the principal speaker, but a heavy rain accompanied by a cold piercing wind caused the abandonment of the picnic and the removal of the meeting to the public hall.

Mr. Herron's Attitude

Especially interest was given to the meeting at Macleod by the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion among the adherents of both political parties on the reciprocity issue. Mr. John Herron, the Conservative member for the constituency, has stated through the press that he believes 90 per cent. of the voters in the constituency are in favor of reciprocity, and that if a vote were taken in Parliament he would feel it his duty to support the agreement, but nevertheless he thinks an election should be held in order that the people as a whole should be able to pronounce upon the question before the agreement goes into force. Mr. Herron was taken to task by the local Conservative association a few days ago, but repeated his statement and said he was convinced that he had accurately gauged public opinion in the district. It was with considerable interest, therefore, that the audience listened to Mr. Herron when he was called upon by the chairman at the opening of the public meeting, it being expected that he would publicly announce his position in the presence of his leader. In this, however, the audience was disappointed, Mr. Herron stating that he considered it would be unfair for him to state his position until his constituents had heard both sides of the question.

The Farmers' Presentation

Before the other speeches, an address was presented to Mr. Borden by Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary-treasurer of the U. F. A., in which the views of the organized farmers were set out along the lines of the Ottawa platform, special reference being made to the desire of the farmers that the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada should be ratified by Parliament. Mr. Borden's reply was the usual one, that he was in accord with the farmers on everything except the tariff and reciprocity, and he indignantly denied the imputation which he professed to find in the address that he was insincere in his opposition to reciprocity. Mr. Fream was given the privilege of briefly addressing the meeting after Mr. Borden had spoken, and assured Mr. Borden that there had been no intention to suggest that he was insincere, the members of the U. F. A. merely wishing to place their views before the leader of the Opposition as they had before members of the government and to ask what they could expect both parties to do in the matter.

Some Opposition

The fact that all the members of the U. F. A. are not in favor of reciprocity was shown by the speeches of J. H. Turner

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

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Volume III

July 5, 1911

Number 49

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TO THE

Government Farms

Indian Head, Sask., July 18th and 19th

Rates for the round trip are away below the price of a single fare at ordinary times. Special trains will be run on **TUESDAY, JULY 18**, from the Soo line, the Outlook branch, the Main line from Swift Current to Indian Head, and the Arcola line.

On **WEDNESDAY, JULY 19**, trains will be run from the main line of the C.P.R. between Fleming and Indian Head, from the Wolseley-Teston line, and from the C.N.R. between Saskatoon and Regina.

For Train Times and Fares see Posters

Farmers will attend these excursions in larger numbers than ever before. People look forward to this annual outing. No better place to spend a day, whether in search of information or pleasure. The educational exhibit of the College of Agriculture will be there, and competent guides will explain the work of the farm. Free igs provided by the Experimental Farm will meet the trains and convey excursionists about the farm. Bring your lunch baskets and picnic under the beautiful green trees.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
SASKATOON, Sask.

F. HEDLEY AULD,
Director of Agricultural Extension.

and A. R. McFadden, both officers of the Hazelmere Local Union, who declared themselves strongly opposed to the pact. Mr. Turner also presented a petition signed by 40 farmers of the Macleod constituency in opposition to reciprocity and read a cablegram which he had received from Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, president of the British Tariff Reform League, which has recently published a pamphlet on the Canadian-United States reciprocity question, saying that the Cobden Club carries no weight in England and that it was impertinence on the part of that club to interfere in Canadian affairs by publishing a circular on the question. Mr. Turner also asked a number of questions of Mr. Borden as to the Japanese treaty, the granting of large areas of land to some unnamed individuals and the attitude of the Opposition on the Canada Grain bill, but Mr. Borden entirely ignored Mr. Turner and his questions and made no reference to them in his speech.

HIGH RIVER MEETING

Mr. Borden opened the second week of his tour with meetings at Calgary and High River. After spending a quiet Sunday at Lethbridge, the party reached Calgary on Monday morning, June 26,

and there Mr. Borden unlocked the door of the new city hall with a golden key before returning to High River for an afternoon meeting.

At High River the members of the United Farmers of Alberta were out in strong force, and of the crowds that greeted Mr. Borden at the station fully one-half wore on their coats a white ribbon on which was printed "U. F. A. Reciprocity." Even Mayor Wallace, who presented a civic address of welcome to Mr. Borden on behalf of the town council, wore this badge, which made more obvious what, however, was no less true at every other point visited by the Opposition leader, that the generous and cordial reception which is being accorded to Mr. Borden carries with it neither endorsement nor rejection of his attitude on public questions. The views of the members of the U. F. A. in the High River district were presented to Mr. Borden through the chairman of the meeting, A. A. Ballachy, who stated that as the resolutions were somewhat lengthy and were similar to those presented to Mr. Borden at other points, he would not read them. The speeches of Mr. Borden, G. H. Perley and Andrew Broder, were also similar to those which had been delivered by those gentlemen at previous meetings, and they were listened to by a patient and orderly, but plainly unsympathetic audience so



WATCH AND RING FREE

This guaranteed Stem-wind Watch, latest style, Swiss movement, gold hands, nickel, dust proof case, and a gold-plated Signet Ring given absolutely Free for selling only \$2.90 of our high-grade, embossed



and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send for postcards now. When sold, return money and we will send Watch and Ring by return.

EXCELSIOR WATCH CO., Dept. G 13, Winnipeg



22 RIFLE FREE

BOYS! The above rifle is yours for a few hours' work. It is made of hardened steel, and shoots 22 calibre cartridges. It is free to you for selling only \$5.00 worth of our high-grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards and when sold, send us \$5.00 and we will forward the Rifle immediately.

JONES MANFG. CO., Dept. G 14, Winnipeg, Can

180 Postcards Given Free

One hundred and eighty high grade embossed and colored postcards given positively free, including floral, greetings, views, etc., for selling only 12 of our large high art pictures (printed in finest colors) at 25c each. These are very fast sellers at above price and are worth 50c each. Write now for pictures and when sold we will send postcards.—The Western Premium Co., Dept. G 51, Winnipeg, Canada.



Football Free

This 8-piece solid leather No. 4 Football with high-grade red rubber bladder, is hand sewed and very serviceable. Given Absolutely Free for selling \$3.80 worth of our high-grade embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards. When sold return the money and you will receive Football immediately.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G 11, Winnipeg, Can.

BRACELET AND RING FREE



We positively give free a fine Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed years, also a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 22 packs high-grade art post cards at 6 for 10c. Order 22 packs. When sold, send us \$2.20 and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G 110, Winnipeg

far as the question of reciprocity was concerned.

Initiative and Referendum

Mr. Borden invited questions at the conclusion of his speech, but when Mr. James Hogg, a member of the U. F. A. asked for a definite answer on a number of points interesting to the farmers, both Mr. Borden and the chairman complained of the strain that was being put on Mr. Borden's voice and said it was a pity the questions had not been handed in in writing prior to the meeting. Mr. Borden answered the questions, however. On the Initiative, Referendum and Recall he stated that he was keeping an open mind. On any great question affecting the whole country he thought it was desirable that the voice of the people should be obtained either by the Referendum or in some other way. The usual method at present in this country was by a general election, and he was glad to know that Mr. Hogg agreed with the Opposition party in desiring to submit reciprocity to the people.

Watered Stock

Mr. Borden said he proposed to prevent the formation of mergers which enhanced prices by appointing a tariff commission to report upon such matters, and as to the watering of stock he told how the G. T. P. had been permitted by the government to issue \$25,000,000 of watered stock, which he had strongly opposed. Mr. Hogg asked for a more definite statement on this point, saying his question was not as to what Mr. Borden had done in the past, but whether if he were placed in power he would bring in a bill which would prevent the issue of watered stock, and Mr. Borden then said, "I am prepared to bring in any measure that is necessary to prevent it."

Steamship Subsidies

Asked if he would abolish steamship subsidies, Mr. Borden gave a decided "No," saying there were a large number of people in Nova Scotia who depended on subsidized steamers to give them communication with other parts of the province, and he would not think of taking away the aid that was given to them.

Protection, not Bounties

As to bounties to manufacturers, he said he was in favor of giving the encour-

Toronto, June 28th, 1911.

HOME BANK GAINS MILLION DEPOSITS

**Over Eleven Million Total
Assets—Over Eight
Million Deposits.**

**1,636 SHAREHOLDERS
IN HOME BANK.**

**Annual Meeting Held Yes-
terday—Old Directorate
Re-elected.**

The Annual Meeting of the Home Bank of Canada was held yesterday at the Head Office, 8 King Street West. There was a representative gathering in attendance, including shareholders from the western Provinces.

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently to the Shareholders' meeting, the former Board of Directors were elected to office: President, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe; Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Flynn; Messrs. E. G. Gooderham, W. Parkyn Murray, John Kennedy, John Persse, Thomas A. Crerar, Colonel James Mason, Directors.

The President, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, coupled some personal observations with his remarks accompanying the business statement he had to present as President of the Home Bank. He referred to his long association with the institution.

Fifty-five years ago he was a junior clerk at 78 Church street, the present "Church Street Branch" of the Home Bank. "I am an old man now," said Mr. O'Keefe. "Although I am 84 years of age, I am never going to grow too old to outgrow the habit of cautiousness in banking."

The President's Address.

The President reviewed the situation of the past year:—"When we had the pleasure of meeting you a year ago I stated in my remarks that a circular, issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, dated June 7th, 1910, showed the estimated crop acreage of the three Provinces to be in excess of that of the previous year in wheat alone, by 1,350,000 acres; that reports then indicated an

excellent condition of the growing crops, and that everything looked favorable for a big yield. I also added that more recent reports, however, were not so encouraging, as the want of rain and the excessive heat of the previous few days had apparently done considerable injury. The wheat crop, I regret to say, though large, was disappointing, the yield being very considerably below that at first anticipated.

Large Wheat Acreage.

"The circular of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association of date June 7th of the present year shows an increase in acreage of wheat this year over last year, almost identical with the excess of last year over the previous year, viz., 1,335,000 acres, the total acreage in wheat alone being well up to ten millions. The grand acreage total of all grains, according to this circular, in the three north-western Provinces is over sixteen millions. The weather up to the present time has been considered favorable, and the circular which I am now quoting states as follows:—'Reports indicate the best conditions of the growing crops since 1895, but the wet weather has delayed in some localities the completion of seeding of oats, barley and flax. The prospects are for a bumper crop.' The information received since the publication of this report regarding the weather conditions has been quite satisfactory. It is, therefore, only reasonable to look forward to a successful harvest."

The Bank Out West.

"Our paid-up capital is now \$1,264,000, besides something over an additional \$100,000 subscribed for. The total number of Shareholders have increased from 1,346 to 1,636, these new Shareholders being chiefly Northwest farmers, who now number some 983, thus keeping pace with the Bank's operations in that promising field for its business."

"Our deposits have increased about \$1,000,000. Circulation shows a satisfactory increase. Our net profits are a little over 10 per cent on the average paid-up capital. We have added to the Rest \$50,000, being the amount required to keep up its proportion to the paid-up capital, viz., 22.1-3 per cent., and a balance of \$69,303.47 has been carried to Profit and Loss Account."

"New offices have been opened in four points. The total assets of the Bank have reached the sum of \$11,054,869, an increase of \$1,350,000 for the year. Appended to the Report which you now have in your hands is a comparative statement, which, I think, will be gratifying to you. It covers the operations of the Bank during the last five years, and shows a continuous and satisfactory increase in every department."

Comparative Statement.

A comparative statement, added to the annual report, gave the figures of the Bank's progress during the past six years:—

McCarthy, the popular Conservative member for Calgary, who announced himself strongly against reciprocity, but hinted that he would not offer himself for re-election, Dr. Roche, Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Broder and R. B. Bennet, Calgary's whirlwind orator, all spoke beside Mr. Borden, and the Calgary people were so anxious to hear Mr. Bennet that they clapped Mr. Broder into his seat, after he had received a present of a travelling bag and gold-headed cane from the Dundas Old Boys now settled in the Western metropolis.

A Protectionist Farmer

Another specimen of that rara avis in the West, the protectionist farmer, appeared at Lacombe on Tuesday afternoon. This gentleman, Mr. Aimes Gregg, an American of sixteen years' residence in Canada, frequently interrupted the speakers, and when Mr. Bergeron observed that he was evidently a free trader he indignantly shouted "No, I am a protectionist. I was born in the United States and I love it as I love myself, but if you are going to

	Paid Up Capital	Rest	Number of Shareholders	Circulation	Deposits	Total Assets
May, 1906 ...	\$ 699,240	\$175,000	390	\$158,790	\$3,816,286	\$ 4,895,156
May, 1907 ...	848,270	235,000	497	357,720	4,795,342	6,313,152
May, 1908 ...	893,115	297,705	502	548,225	4,891,897	6,734,967
May, 1909 ...	1,000,958	333,053	889	625,505	5,864,505	7,917,182
May, 1910 ...	1,123,257	375,000	1346	743,770	7,363,927	9,704,632
May, 1911 ...	1,264,472	425,000	1636	879,985	8,295,983	11,054,869

The statement of the results of business for the year ending 31st May, 1911, were as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CR.		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1910	\$ 28,203 54	
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of Management, accrued interest, full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	121,941 23	
	\$150,144 77	

CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT.

Premium on Capital Stock received during the year	\$ 40,138 74	
	\$190,283 51	

Which has been appropriated as follows:—

DR.		
Dividend No. 15, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	\$16,968 39	
Dividend No. 16, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	17,277 71	
Dividend No. 17, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	17,963 14	
Dividend No. 18, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	18,772 39	
	\$ 70,980 04	

Transferred to Rest Account	50,000 00	
Balance carried forward	69,303 47	
	\$190,283 51	

LIABILITIES.

To the Public—		
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 879,985 00	
Deposits not bearing interest	1,271,480 17	
Deposits bearing interest	7,024,503 55	
	\$ 8,295,983 72	

Balances due other Banks in Canada	100,680 67	
	\$ 9,276,649 39	

To the Shareholders—		
Capital (Subscribed \$1,352,600.00). Paid up	\$ 1,264,472 72	
Rest	425,000 00	
Dividends unclaimed	672 02	
Dividend No. 18 (Quarterly), being at the rate of 6% per annum, payable June 1st, 1911	18,772 39	
Profit and Loss Account Carried Forward	69,303 47	
	\$ 1,778,220 60	

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 69,728 12	
Dominion Government Notes	1,180,788 00	
	\$ 1,250,516 12	

Deposit with Dominion Government as security for Note		
Circulation	50,000 00	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	208,985 51	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	511,081 59	
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain	14,745 64	
Balances due from Agents in Foreign Countries	29,022 97	
Railway, Municipal and other Bonds	334,659 68	
Call Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Debentures	2,276,810 70	
	\$ 4,536,422 26	

Current Loans and Bills Discounted	\$ 4,150,505 64	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	40,951 95	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	9,388 02	
Bank Premises, Safes and Office Furniture	287,782 10	
Other Assets	29,822 02	
	\$ 6,518,447 73	

	\$11,054,869 99	
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Toronto, 31st May, 1911.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager

Mr. Thomas A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers Company, also addressed the Shareholders at the Home Bank's Annual Meeting.

"I can assure you," he said, "it gives me very great pleasure indeed to be present at the first annual meeting of the Home Bank that I have had the privilege of attending. The management and the shareholders of the Bank are to be congratulated upon the excellent showing made for the past year. Our progress has been steady and augurs well for the future. I heartily endorse the President's remarks as to the necessity of guarding the interests of the Bank's shareholders and depositors by exercising care and caution in conducting its business. This, I think you will agree with me, has been exercised in the past year. Speaking more as a representative of the West, we are especially glad to see the progress made. The West, only yet in its infancy, offers a splendid field for the Bank's activities. Personally I would like to see the capital of the bank increased."

"Western Canada wants money for various developments for years to come. The western farmers who have become identified with this bank look upon it as peculiarly their own institution—almost a family institution, I might say—and I am quite sure that wherever we decide to open a branch in that territory we will find warm supporters from the very start. I feel with confident anticipation that the year we have just entered upon will bring even better results than the one we have just closed."

agement that was required by manufacturing industries through the medium of the tariff.

Wheat and Reciprocity

Mr. Hogg also asked why Mr. Borden thought all the wheat grown in the West would be sent to Minneapolis, if, as he had argued, the price would not be higher there under reciprocity, and Mr. Borden said he did not think the wheat would go out because the price would not be higher, but if it was higher the wheat would undoubtedly go there. Mr. Hogg endeavored to further elucidate this point, but the chairman would not permit him to ask more questions, and ordered him somewhat sharply to sit down, which he did.

Calgary Meeting

The reception which Mr. Borden was accorded at Calgary on Monday night, and the great audience which flocked to hear him must have been extremely gratifying, but it was again noticeable that the arguments employed by the speakers against reciprocity failed to arouse any great enthusiasm. M. S.

give your goods and your money to the States, you will have to go too, body and soul."

Some Contradictions

Mr. Perley, who had spoken previously, said the Liberal party was returned in 1896 on the absolute promise of free trade, and Mr. Bergeron, who endeavored for once to make a serious and argumentative speech, administered a rebuke to his colleague, saying it was more important for a public man to be truthful than for a private citizen. Mr. Bergeron also set Mr. Borden right, saying it was true that the Conservative party, under the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald favored reciprocity in 1891, whereas Mr. Borden has been speaking as if the Conservative party had been opposed to reciprocity ever since 1878. The U. F. A. did not seek an interview with Mr. Borden at Lacombe and it was evident from the applause that a considerable section of the audience, though probably not the majority, were against reciprocity.

On Tuesday evening a well attended

meeting was held at Red Deer, where the executive of the U. F. A. met Mr. Borden and made a full presentation of their case.

Wetaskiwin Meeting

Going north to Wetaskiwin on Wednesday, Mr. Borden was again met by representatives of the U. F. A. The wet weather prevented a large attendance of farmers, but seven local unions, including Lewisville, Bears Hill, Angus Ridge, Roslyn, John Knox and Wyler, were represented. A memorial was presented to the leader of the Opposition by G. H. Manser, president of the Lewisville local, who expressed the appreciation of the farmers at the stand taken by Mr. Borden on the Hudson's Bay railway, terminal elevator question and chilled meat trade, but regretting his determination to oppose the reciprocity agreement, which the farmers of that section after careful consideration of the arguments employed against it were still convinced would be greatly to their advantage and to the advantage of Canada as a whole.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 5th, 1911

THE AFTERMATH OF BORDEN'S TOUR

Mr. Borden's tour is now nearing its close and it is pertinent to inquire what has been the net result of the campaign which has been waged by the leaders of the Conservative party in the Prairie Provinces. One of the features of the tour has been the hearty welcome to the leader of the opposition in which all the people have joined, regardless of their party affiliations. The West is glad to have Mr. Borden go through the country and meet the people. It is an education for both. Mr. Borden has learned that his Western followers in the House of Commons have misinformed him as to the feeling towards the tariff in the West and the people have discovered that there is no hope of converting Mr. Borden to a reciprocity and low-tariff policy. Mr. Borden deserves congratulation upon the manly and straightforward way in which he has declared himself, and the people for the determined manner in which they have stood to the principles which they have laid down for the welfare of the West. On practically every question except the tariff the leader of the opposition has declared himself in favor of the Ottawa Platform of December 16 last. For this he deserves the thanks of the Western people, and his support upon these questions will assist materially in securing much needed legislation at Ottawa. But on the tariff question Mr. Borden is utterly hopeless. He has not given the slightest indication that he is prepared to secure any relief from the oppression from which the people of Canada are today suffering on account of the protective tariff which both parties have supported since Confederation. The idea that trusts can be controlled by legislation while a protective tariff exists is like attempting to eradicate a disease without reference to the cause. Following in the wake of the Conservative leader is a feeling of indignation caused not only by Mr. Borden's utterances, but also by the attitude of the government upon Western issues. This feeling is manifesting itself in a demand that candidates be nominated in every constituency, regardless of party, who will fight in parliament for every plank in the Farmers' Platform. Already conventions have been called for the nomination of such candidates to oppose several sitting members on the government side of the House, and there is no doubt but that the Conservative members will also find themselves opposed by candidates who will protect the interests of the West regardless of party dictation. The attitude of the two political parties has driven the Western people to this action. The policy of trifling with the people and playing continually for party advantage, while the country suffers, has become disgusting to the western people. They will nominate candidates in whom they have confidence, and who will have backbone enough to stand up against all odds for the welfare of their constituents. Whether these candidates are nominated as Liberals, Conservatives or Independents, they will be men who will place principle above party. In nominating such men the Western people are taking upon themselves a great deal of responsibility. Such candidates who accept the call of their fellowmen cannot be expected to finance the whole cost of their campaign, and the people must contribute generously to the legitimate expenses of the fight for justice. The Special Interests will contribute largely to the support of all the "stand-pat" machine candidates of both sides, and will make a desperate fight to overthrow any candidate nominated by the people. But if the people are in earnest they

must win. Public opinion is the greatest force of the present day.

HOW THE FARMERS CAN WIN

The party organs throughout the West are already beginning to ask the farmers if they do not think one party promises them more than the other. According to their political stripe they ask, "Would you not prefer to have Laurier and reciprocity rather than Borden and government elevators, government operated Hudson Bay road and chilled meat industry?" or vice versa. Now does it not seem strange that the people should be compelled to submit to such impositions as this? The farmers of Canada went to Ottawa on December 16 last, and laid down the following platform:

Reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles, and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

Immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain. Such further gradual reductions of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Mother Land within ten years.

That the Hudson Bay Railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion Government under an independent commission.

That the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain.

That cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by Federal legislation during the present session of parliament.

That aid be given for the inauguration of a (co-operative or government owned) chilled meat export industry, after a thorough investigation.

That the railway companies be compelled to compensate farmers for stock killed upon their lines; that a true physical valuation be made of the railways of Canada and that rates be based thereon; that the powers of the Railway Commission be increased to give them complete control over the railways.

Now, this platform demands what will not only help the agricultural class in Canada, but will be for the welfare of the entire nation. It is something that every farmer in Canada who is not a hidebound party man should support. This platform does not ask for any special privileges nor that money should be taken from the pockets of any other class to assist the farmers. Just as soon as the farmers begin to take an active part in the political life of Canada the politicians get ready to divide them. If the common people of Canada can be kept divided the politicians and the artists of Special Privilege will continue to bleed the country. Today the people of Western Canada are alive to the fact that the two political parties are largely in the control of Special Privilege, and that the hope for democracy is yet far distant. The political life of Canada is steeped in insincerity. Every politician in the country when campaigning, prefaces his remarks with the statement that he is "in politics for the good of the country and at great personal sacrifice." Now, in 99 per cent. of the cases such a statement is absolutely untrue. Most of such poli-

ticians would give all they possess for the nomination of their party. Let us have this "self sacrifice" business cut out completely. Again, is it not peculiar that the minds of the Western members of the House of Commons should act in accordance with the political party with which they are affiliated? Does any person for a moment think that if Laurier declared for government operation of the Hudson Bay road every Liberal member from the West would not be shouting the same policy with all his strength. Or is there anyone who thinks that if Borden should announce himself in favor of reciprocity tomorrow that every Conservative member in the West would not turn a somersault equally quick and declare that he had always been in favor of reciprocity. As a matter of fact our Western members are not representing the people of the West in the House of Commons but are representing their political leaders. As long as any member continues faithfully to follow any political leader he is sure to misrepresent his constituency. Thus it turns out that there are a great many misrepresentatives among the Western members. But the members from each side say: "See, we have offered you a part of your Ottawa platform," and thus they hope to fool the people into voting for them. Now, every member of the House of Commons is (or is supposed to be) a public servant. He is paid to do a certain work. In that way he is exactly like any other servant. But the drawing of his salary is practically the only habit he enjoys in common with any other servant. Suppose any man were hired for a specific purpose at \$2,500 per year by a private company or individual. Suppose this hired servant were instructed to perform three pieces of labor in a certain way. He performs two of these jobs satisfactorily and absolutely refuses to touch the other one, but still he demands his pay for the whole work. What would happen to him? He would be looking for a new job immediately. Wherein is this illustration different from the case of every Western member of the House of Commons? Why should not the same treatment be meted out to each of them? On the 19th day of this month the House resumes, and it will then be wise for every voter to watch the action of his member at Ottawa. Those members are sent there to voice the feeling of their constituents. The fact that they support a part of the farmers' demands gives them no license to oppose the balance. Any member who opposes any plank in that platform does not represent the farmers of his constituency, and should not have their support. That is, of course, if the Western people are in earnest. Certainly if the Western people worship party above anything else then they would be wise to send all these members back to parliament again. But we are taking it for granted that there is sincerity upon the part of the Western people. Then, if not a single member from the West will stand up for the Farmers' Platform, what should be done? That is very simple. Every farmer should attend the nominating convention of the party with which he was once affiliated, and should there see that the nomination does not go to a man who will not take a definite pledge to support the whole Ottawa Platform. This will preclude the possibility of any of the present members getting back to Ottawa unless they change their attitude. Even if the old "stand-pat" party man does get the nomination he can be defeated if all the farmers vote against him. After the redistribution there will be more than forty members from the Prairie Provinces. There will be something wrong with the people of these three provinces if out of all the members they elect

there is not a single member who will support the platform laid down by the Western people. Now is the time to think the matter over, for the signs of the times are that there will be an election before Christmas.

IMPLEMENT FREIGHT TRIBUTE

The Winnipeg Free Press is performing a national service by its investigation and exposure of the extortion practiced by the Western Canadian railways in freight rates. Recently the articles published have been dealing with the freight rates on agricultural implements as compared with the rates for the same distances on the Great Northern lines in the western states. The rates on the Great Northern are the same as those charged on the C.P.R. in United States territory. Here is a sample of the charges on the two lines, per carload.

From—	Miles.	Rate.	Freight Bill.
Fargo to McVie, N.D.	98	8c	\$16
Kirkella to Killaley, Sask.	98	19c	38
\$22.00, or 140 per cent more per car.			
Fargo to Perth, N.D.	200	18c	\$36
Kirkella to Bulyea, Sask.	194	28c	56
\$20.00, or 55 per cent more per car.			
Fargo to Aurelia, N.D.	300	25c	\$50
Kirkella to Colonsay, Sask.	294	36c	72
\$22.00 or 44 per cent more per car.			
Fargo to Marley, N.D.	400	30c	\$60
Kirkella to Castlewood, Sask.	395	43c	86
\$26.00, or 43 per cent more per car.			

No one ever accused J. J. Hill of operating his railways at a loss. The only reason the rates on the Great Northern are as low as they are is because of the power given to the Interstate Commerce Commission by congress. But despite the fact that we have a Railway Commission in Canada and that the C.P.R. stock is selling at \$241 for a \$100 share, and is paying 10 per cent dividends, yet no move is made on the part of the government to reduce this exorbitant charge upon the western people. Even in the face of all this evidence the Minister of Railways has the courage to declare from his place on the floor of the House of Commons that freight rates are lower in Canada than in the United States, and that the Canadian Railway Commission has and exercises more power than the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. What do the Western people think about the cold figures given above which show just to what extent they are being plundered by this great railway corporation which has been given such immense largess from the public treasury? Where are our Western members of the House of Commons? Is this tribute of millions which the railways are unjustly taking from the Western people too small a matter for their consideration? Or are our Western members too small to consider a problem of such magnitude? Which is it?

STANDARD OF LIVING MENACED

The prospect for the present harvest is exceptionally good and already there are predictions of 175,000,000 bushels of wheat. This outlook is a splendid one, but it brings with it problems of great magnitude in the way of harvest help and transportation. Probably most of all it brings before the western farmer the need of the widest possible markets in which to sell his crop. Reciprocity with the United States will give an increased demand for hard wheat, but it will be but a matter of only a short time when, with a crop of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 bushels of wheat the United States will be well supplied as well as the Old Country market. The price of wheat must then inevitably be reduced. This brings home to the farmer the need of reducing the cost of production and transportation, unless he is willing to accept a smaller return for his labor, and consequently a lower standard of living. With the crop of Russia and the Argentine pouring into the Old Country markets, it is necessary for the Canadian farmer to produce the largest possible yield to the acre and also to place it upon the mar-

ket at the smallest possible cost. Here is the great need of the rapid and economical construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and its equally economical operation. The situation we have painted is not one of the far-distant future, but one that must be faced within five years at the farthest. With the Hudson Bay railway built and operated at the lowest possible cost the wheat from the Prairie Provinces can be placed on the Liverpool market at from 5 to 10 cents per bushel below the present transportation charges, depending upon the point of shipment. The road can be completed and in operation within four years if the government desires to have it so. The need for the road to the bay is not so much that it will increase the present revenue of the grain grower, but that it will prevent an actual loss in revenue due to the immense production which even the present rate of progress is bound to bring within a few years. If the Hudson Bay road is built and handed over to some of the big railway corporations the freight rates will be made so high that there will be no relief from the present charges. It is to the financial interest of every one of the transcontinental railways to prevent or delay the building of this outlet, and this is the only thing that can account for the delay that has already been exercised.

POLITICAL FORGETFULNESS

It is curious to note how much the politicians depend upon the short memory of the public. Laurier and Fielding have made promises that the manufacturers will not be hurt in the tariff adjustments. How does this correspond with the pledges made by these gentlemen in 1893 for "tariff for revenue only, but not one cent for protection." But, of course, every good Liberal is supposed to change his mind as often as his leaders. Then again Borden and Foster are condemning reciprocity and declaring that if Sir John A. Macdonald were alive he also would oppose reciprocity. As a matter of fact, Sir John A. Macdonald was always in favor of reciprocity in natural products, and it was part of the Conservative policy as long as they were in power. Yet, of course, every Conservative is supposed to forget this when his party leaders tell him to do so. Is any further proof required that the political parties frame their policies upon the principle of expediency only? The only policy of Canada that will be of value to the country will be the one framed by the people. When the people themselves frame a policy, they have no axe to grind other than their own good, which is the good of the country.

HOW LIKE CANADA

Here is an item from the Nebraska farmer, showing opinion in the States:

"There is only one reason for Canadian reciprocity, and that is to get farmers to seeing the tariff question straight—to get them to see that the tariff on agricultural products is inoperative. Then they will be in a position to attack the special privilege enjoyed by our mighty trusts behind a tariff wall. There is really no other logical ground upon which to stand while supporting this reciprocity measure."

The American trusts are fighting reciprocity with the same determination as are our Canadian combines and mergers. Why? They see the whole citadel of protection in danger.

There is no doubt but that the government had a contract with Mackenzie & Mann practically completed a year ago for the building of the Hudson Bay railway, with a guarantee of bonds or other aid. The agitation among the Western people was so unanimous and so ominous that the government deemed it wise to take other action. Now the government is building the road, but is holding the matter of operation in "abeyance." What is the "abeyance" for? Is it in the hope that

the agitation in the West will quiet down so that the road can be handed over to the same gentlemen for operation in connection with their western system? It looks like it and the western people are thoroughly justified in believing that this is the scheme the government has in contemplation. This is a matter that deserves a direct statement from the premier or minister of railways.

In presenting an address to Mr. Borden at Weyburn, James Smith of Yellowgrass, said that if tariff oppression continues the Western people "may be driven to demand separation between the East and the West." This point is not well taken, and the sentiment should not be encouraged. The farmers of Eastern Canada feel the burden of oppression as keenly as in the West, and are working manfully for its removal. Let us work together with our brothers in the East, as they are working to help us. The Eastern farmers are not to blame because the beneficiaries of Special Privilege are largely located east of the Great Lakes. Let the common people of the East and the West get closer together rather than farther apart and they will more quickly shake off the shackles they are now forced to carry.

Mr. Borden says that the Western farmers are not familiar with their subject when they ask that the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff. They know perfectly well that the preference has been largely eliminated at the request of the protected interests, but Mr. Borden understands equally well that the farmers want goods imported from Britain to pay but half the rate of duty charged upon goods imported from other countries.

Mr. Borden says he is opposed to the reciprocity agreement, because the Canadian farmers will not get any advantage from the American markets, and also because it will divert trade north and south instead of east and west. Just how he harmonizes these statements it is difficult to see. If there will not be any advantage in shipping farm products into the States, what will take them there?

If the farmers of Canada, particularly of Western Canada, would stay with the plow and restrict their activities to agricultural operations, what a lovely place Canada would be for the politicians and for the chief artists of Special Privilege! If they had five years more of uninterrupted exploitation of the Canadian people it would be the choicest gift they could ask for.

The farmers of Canada have asked for no restitution from the classes of Special Privilege. All they ask is that the "interests" get off their backs and allow them equal opportunities in the transaction of their business. Surely not much to ask for.

During July and August The Guide will be reduced in size in order to save printing expenses. When cooler weather comes and our readers have more time and inclination to read The Guide will be again increased to its former size.

Organization and education going hand in hand is accomplishing wonders for the farmers of Canada. They can see now that the course they are pursuing is the only right one. Some of the outposts of the enemy are shaking but the siege must go on for ten years before victory is accomplished.

By accident we have run short of the issue of The Guide of May 31. If any of our readers have a copy of this number to spare we should be glad to receive a few.

Owing to lack of space a number of the memorials presented to Mr. Borden are held over till next week.

Injustice of Protection

By JAMES SMITH

NOTE—At the meeting of the Grain Growers with Mr. Borden at Weyburn, the following address was presented by Mr. Smith of Yellowgrass. It is unfortunate that such an admirable presentation of the subject was marred by separation sentiments which, though cited as a desperate measure, can never be seriously considered by even the most ardent opponent of protection. The battle can be won by other means.

The electorate of Canada is divided into two great parties who in turn at irregular intervals are entrusted with the reins of government. As a representative of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan I take pleasure in welcoming you as leader of one of these parties in this visit to the West, and we wish that your stay within our borders may be both pleasant and profitable. We welcome you also because of your many admirable personal qualities. As undoubtedly at the next general election you will ask to be entrusted with the powers of government, we deem it proper and prudent that we should make known to you or views upon some of the great questions affecting us as citizens and ask what course the party of which you are the leader will follow in regard to these questions, if entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Dominion of Canada. The question upon which I now propose to address you is "The Tariff and How it Affects the Farmer."

Protection Disturbs Equity

All classes of citizens should be equal before the law, and all tax should be levied with equity. The principle of protection when applied disturbs this equality. It gives certain classes the power to unduly increase the price of their goods and destroys the power of competition. Protection cannot be applied so as to give equal advantages to all. The farmer must compete with all comers and sell his products in the markets of the world. Protection gives the manufacturer power to unite with his fellows in arranging prices at home, adding protection to prices, and shut out foreign competition to that extent.

Those who are either mentally or physically incapable of caring for themselves must be provided for and we do not object to being taxed for their support, but we doubt the willingness of the manufacturer to be placed in this class. Yet the manufacturer asks for an undue advantage in the matter of taxation and calls it protection.

Too Intricate To Be Good

I have been told that the question of tariff or taxation is so complicated that only the statesman and presumably the politician can understand it, consequently we must simply submit to whatever they enact and because these statesmen and politicians are wise men and good, we are safe in their hands. This might be well if the manufacturer also left them to their freedom. We reply that we have too long left this matter for politicians and manufacturers to adjust and all adjustments have been against the interests of the Grain Growers.

The Manufacturers' Scheme

Sir, I would ask your attention for a few minutes to a comparison of the attitude of the manufacturer and the grain grower towards the government:

The manufacturer goes to the government asking them to place a protective duty on all classes of manufactured goods, promising that it will not be used to increase the price of their goods. They get the protection asked for. Manufacturer No. 1 comes back later and says he has

not sufficient protection because some of the articles or machinery used directly or indirectly in the manufacture of his goods are protected and consequently increased in price. The cost of producing his goods is consequently increased and he must have more protection, but, of course, he will not sell his goods at a higher price. No. 2 comes with the same arguments; he is followed by No. 3 and so all along the line, each one claiming that he does not take advantage of protection to obtain higher prices for his goods and each admitting that protection does increase the price of other manufacture goods. All manufacturers admit all manufacturers human but themselves.

Now it is plain that the manufacturer goes to the government with misrepres-

generous to ask that any other class of citizens be taxed for their benefit. Sir, I respectfully ask you to compare our platform as agreed upon at the Ottawa convention, with the platform and demands of the Manufacturers' Association. That of the farmers is a model of patriotism and unselfishness. That of the manufacturers is bristling with selfishness and greed.

Reciprocity

An agreement has been reached between representatives of the United States and Canadian governments for a degree of reciprocity, which we by no means accept as a settlement of our demands, but we do accept it as a long step in the right direction.

When protection was given to the manufacturers that it might not appear altogether one sided a sop was thrown to

There is a story recorded in a certain book, the name of which is a guarantee for its truthfulness. A certain man of great strength allowed himself to be seduced by the cunning and designing coquetry and wiles of a woman, which brought ruin and destruction upon himself and his cause. We have, in Canada, two giants—In the House of Commons at Ottawa Parliament is divided into two great parties which may be likened unto two great giants. The capitalist and the Manufacturers' Association have long been coquetting with these two parties. Just how far they have succeeded with their seductive influence I shall not say, but I shall say to each, "Beware the fate of Sampson!"

Because we have dared to ask for our rights we are charged with disloyalty and we are charged with accepting a bribe from J. J. Hill. Those who make these charges know them to be false.

We ask for increased British preference and free agricultural implements and machinery.

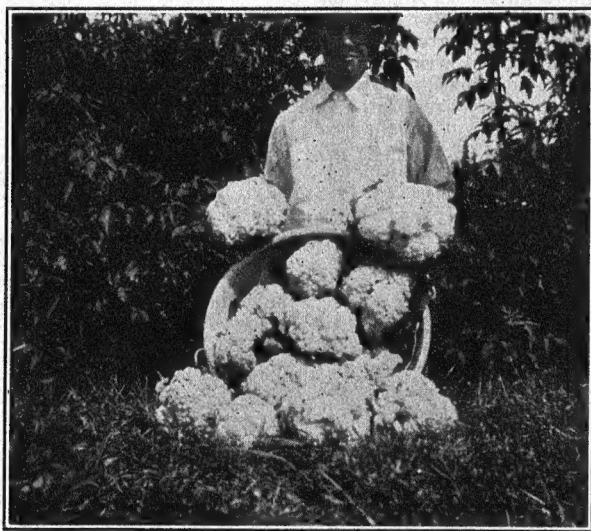
Joined with the East

Now, sir, we, as Grain Growers, knowing that we are right, shall continue the fight until we win. The Dominion Parliament imposed upon us this unjust taxation and we have appealed to the same power to remove the injustice. We have demanded it as our right and not as a favor. It has been charged that the West wishes to dominate the East. We deny the charge. We join the Eastern farmer in asking justice. Should Parliament refuse us justice we shall try other methods. By perfecting our co-operative associations we can unite in purchasing our goods abroad, pay duty or taxes and thus refuse to pay tribute to the manufacturer. In the eighteenth century the British colonies of America contended as loyal subjects for the removal of unjust taxes. This contention went on for fifteen years and it was not until Britain showed her willingness to support unjust taxation by bloodshed that loyalty gave way to rebellion. What was the result? Britain had to forego taxation, lose her colonies and made America her enemy for 100 years. We contend against unjust taxation, not by Britain, but by the Manufacturers' Association and the capitalist. In much less than fifteen years they will lose our trade and make us enemies instead of friends. Trade once lost is not easily regained. It may be said you may fail also in this. Possibly so, but if so we shall try something else. Much as we love Canada we may be driven to demand separation between the East and the West. The love of freedom is a powerful propelling force. Who is so base as to be a slave?

Now, lest after all we have said, there may remain some lingering thought that by abolishing protection some slight injustice to some might result, I shall close with a brief quotation:

"Do a great good, a little ill, and curb those cruel devils of their will!"

E. N. R. Lafontaine, father of Lady Laurier, died on June 28, at the Laurier home in Arthabaskaville. He was 94 years of age. Lady Laurier is the only child.



Sunny Alberta Cauliflowers grown on farm of S. Twissell, near Innisfail

sentation of facts that he may be placed in a position to exact toll or tribute from his fellow citizen.

The Farmers' Stand

Now let us consider how the Grain Growers approach the government. We shall take for an example their visit to Ottawa last December and the platform adopted by them there. What did they ask? They asked to be relieved of unjust taxation, and not that others should be taxed for their special benefit. They asked that the government purchase and operate terminal elevators, not at the expense of the public, but that they should be paid for and maintained by charges on grain passing through them. They asked that the government should build and operate the Hudson's Bay Railway but they expect it to be built and operated as a paying concern. Every proposition of their platform was based upon the principle of just and equitable treatment to all. They are too manly and too

the farmers in the supposed protection of their products. This was not granted at the request of the farmers and deceived few except the unthinking class. Protection has warped the judgment of many and reciprocity is viewed as good or evil just as it may add to or lessen the prices received for products or manufactures without considering whether protection had unjustly increased price and that reciprocity simply removed such injustice.

Reciprocity may be said to be almost entirely a farmers' measure and we find it bitterly opposed by the capitalist and the manufacturer. It cannot be that the slight proposed reduction of protection on manufactured goods should cause so much stir. No, the chief object is to check this farmers' movement before it becomes too large. If not checked now it may completely overthrow protection. Sir, we regret that many of the representatives of the great Conservative party at Ottawa are fighting against this measure.

Timely Hints on Farming

MARKETING EGGS

In Minnesota a new idea which has worked well is the marketing of eggs through the creamery. Because of the fact that farmers must take their milk or cream to the creamery at frequent and regular intervals, it is an agency especially well suited to obtaining the egg in a fresh condition from the farmer. As it seems that there must be other creameries so situated that they could readily put their eggs directly in the hands of a retailer in a fair-sized city with only a short shipment, it seems well to describe in detail the methods used in this case. The volume of eggs handled in this way would, of course, probably never become so great as to make them a factor in the mass of eggs now handled commercially.

The eggs are brought by the farmer directly to the creamery when bringing his milk. While this particular creamery is privately owned, it is essentially co-operative, in that its owner and manager is a far-sighted business man with other interests in the village, and he sees that the increased agricultural prosperity of the community will eventually be to his advantage. In consequence he is content to take a small profit to himself and to pay the farmers as liberally as possible for both their cream and eggs. Any patron of the creamery or any other person who will sign a required agreement may market his eggs this way. At present about one hundred and thirty-five farmers are taking advantage of this method of disposing of their eggs. These egg patrons are scattered over quite a wide territory, one man finding it to his advantage to drive in fourteen miles with his eggs.

The agreement reads as follows:

For the privilege of selling eggs to the creamery company and getting a market established for guaranteed fresh eggs, I, the undersigned, hereby pledge myself to comply in every way with the following rules:

I agree to deliver eggs at the creamery that will not be to exceed eight days old and to be picked in (gathered) twice every day.

Eggs to be of uniform size (no under-size or over-size eggs).

Eggs to be clean and to be kept in a cool, dry cellar.

Brown eggs to be put in one carton and white in another, and so marked.

Each egg to be stamped on the side and carton to be stamped on the top.

I agree not to sell any eggs that I have marked with the creamery company's trade-mark to anyone else but the creamery company, and to return stamps and other supplies that have been furnished, in case I should decide to discontinue to sell eggs to the creamery company.

It is readily discernible from the provisions of this agreement that the aim is to get a grade of uniform, clean, dependable eggs, of reasonable freshness. It might seem that requiring delivery once in eight days would not be frequent enough, but the nights in Minnesota even in summer are said to be usually cool, and this condition, together with the gathering twice a day and the storage in dry, cool cellars, must account for the fact that no complaints have been received on the score of staleness.

The separation of the brown and the white eggs serves two purposes: First, it promotes uniformity and greater attractiveness of appearance, and, second, it encourages the keeping of the breeds of hens which lay white eggs, because the owner of the creamery pays during the spring months one cent more for white eggs than for brown. The creamery owner justified this action by the statement that it was his belief that his markets would pay a premium for white eggs in the near future, and that he wished to stimulate the keeping of one class of chickens, so as to insure a more uniform product.

To every person signing the agreement quoted above a small rubber stamp is given for use in stamping the

eggs and the container. This stamp plays an important part in the system of marketing. It contains the name of the creamery, the creamery brand, and a serial number for each producer. By means of the stamp which thus appears on each egg and on each package it is possible to trace the product back to the individual producer, and in consequence to place the blame for any carelessness or poor quality where it belongs. A repetition of any offense of this nature may be sufficient ground for refusing to handle the eggs of that particular producer.

HAYMAKING

At this season of the year the farmer, and particularly the stock farmer, is interested in the best method of curing and harvesting his hay crop. There are various methods employed in different districts, some with a view to ease and speed in harvesting, while others place more importance on the quality of hay produced, and take more time in curing before harvesting. There is no doubt that the most important consideration is that of quality, and every grower should aim to harvest his hay in the best possible condition.

Some four different phases of hay-making are worthy of discussion, viz., the time of cutting, the method of curing, method of harvesting, and method of storing.

The time of cutting is one of the most important of these, as hay cut too green or allowed to become too ripe cannot be made into as good feed as can hay cut at the proper stage of maturity.

The method of curing is the most important consideration, as the quality of the product depends largely on this. The curing depends to a great extent on the weather, but good weather cannot be waited for, and consequently, it is well to be always prepared for bad weather. Most farmers cut the hay in the morning after the dew is nearly all evaporated. In good weather it is found possible, in some cases, to get the hay raked and up in coil toward the evening of the day it is cut. Some leave it in the windrow over night, and coil it, next day after the dew is off; while others who use the loaders never coil it, but leave it in the small windrows until the next afternoon, when it is ready to draw. Some others coil the hay and then throw the coils out, and use the loader on these; but where the loader is used, the hay is usually drawn on the day following the cutting; while in some cases, where the hay is overripe, it is drawn the same day as cut; this latter is not common practice, however.

As the hay loader and side-delivery rake are not very common, the larger part of the hay is still cured in the coil. Cut early in the day, the hay can be, if carefully tedded, raked toward evening and placed in coil, in which condition it will turn rain quite effectively, and if the weather is fine, it is usually drawn on the second or third day after cutting. By coiling the evening after cutting, the hay is not allowed to become injured by the dew, and thus bleaching is prevented. It is found that a very good quality of hay is produced in this way.

CUT WEEDS WITH MOWER

If through accident or neglect you find that stink weed or other annuals have ripened on the summerfallow before you have had time to plow it, and you are saying to yourself: "I had no idea the weeds were so bad," better stop the plow, cut weeds down with the mower, rake them up and burn them. It will be extra work this year, but it will save you extra work in years to come.

HOW TO CURE ALFALFA

Alfalfa should be cut when about one-tenth of the crop is in bloom. This will mean early cutting, and it has many advantages, for while the early haying weather is sometimes precocious and the process slow, the curing of the hay can be accomplished if care and forethought, as to the amount to be handled each

day, is observed. Late cutting of hay often runs it into the harvesting season, putting everything upside down on the farm.

Quality of Production

A crop of alfalfa, cut early, raked when wilted, cached up and left to sweat, then hauled to the mows with the leaves still adhering, is pleasing to the eye and the pocket, and fragrant and appetizing to the stock. The cows will make better use of the hay and return it through the milk supply. The total cost of curing and putting it in the barn, need not exceed \$10.50 per ton. At any rate, the greater feeding value of early-matured hay will justify the extra labor.

Aftermath

Another plea for early cutting is the better, stronger growth of the aftermath. The nearer the first crop comes to maturity, the scantier will be the aftermath. Where the second crop is intended for seed, the difference in yield may amount to more than the total value of the first cutting. Indeed, to insure a seed crop it is necessary to pasture early in the spring or mow early in hay season. Even when intended for pasture or a second crop of hay, the greater yield of aftermath from early cutting will compensate for the extra labor.

An alfalfa crop is at its greatest nutritive value when just past the full bloom stage. It pays to commence cutting, then, a little previous to this time. Don't leave it too late, or you will wind up at your hay season with a good deal of over-ripe, dried out, fibrous feed.

Use of Tedder

The right time to use the tedder is just after the mower has laid the swath. The tedder will shake it up without breaking off the leaves. By keeping the green hay open and loose, the air will dry it evenly. This gives first class hay. Don't use the tedder when the hay is too dry, or you will lose half the value of your crop by the rustling of the leaves. The litter are the most valuable leaves. The leaves are the most valuable hay, because they are the means of evaporating the sap and effectually drying it, and also because they are the most valuable part of the crop.

Hay Cocks

Build hay cocks to shed the rain, placing each layer square on top of the other and well rounded off at top, so that the sides droop downwards. Alfalfa coiled on this principle will shed a week's rain with little damage.

Cut in the morning as soon as the dew is off, rake into windrows as soon as well wilted, then the next day, about noon, if the weather is suitable, it will be ready to haul to the barn. The precautions given for cocking will apply if rain is imminent.

ALFALFA IN SASKATCHEWAN

Alfalfa growing in Saskatchewan is a topic discussed by many farmers. Valuable information on the subject has been compiled, and issued in pamphlet form by F. Hedley Auld and John Bracken, professor of the Agricultural college, Saskatoon.

Readers of The Guide can send for a copy of this pamphlet, which will be mailed them free of cost. The following summary is quoted from the last page:

1. The history of alfalfa proves it to be a valuable forage crop, one suited to dry conditions, and adaptable to cold climates.

2. It thrives on all normal soils, but dislikes alkali and acid soils, "wet feet" and "hard pan."

3. Summerfallow or a hoed crop should precede alfalfa as a general rule.

4. The "Grimm" and "Turkestan" strains have proved to be the hardest in the tests that have so far been made.

5. In selecting seed two things to be avoided are noxious weed seed viability and seed of low viability.

6. Sow from 10 to 20 pounds per acre, depending upon viability of seed, condition of soil and method of sowing.

7. Drilling the seed is preferable to broadcasting. If a grass seed attachment for drill cannot be secured use ordinary grain drill with precautions.

8. Inoculate with soil in preference to commercial "pure culture." But inoculate.

9. Don't take a crop the first year, but "clip" once or twice and leave a good growth in the fall.

10. Cut just after blooming commences, save the leaves and cure in cocks.

11. Experience in other lands teaches that surface cultivation with harrow disc or "renovator" is advisable. We expect to find it so in Saskatchewan.

12. Alfalfa yields more than any other hay crop we have yet found in Saskatchewan.

MILK FEVER IN CATTLE

Milk fever is a disease too well known to a great many farmers. It is a disease peculiar to newly-calved cows, and rarely attacks a cow before calving, although sometimes it has been known to do so. It has been a source of great loss to the farmers in the past, because until the last eight or ten years veterinary science had not been able to cope successfully with the treatment of that disease. Changed conditions have appeared on the scene recently, and now we can cope with it.

The cow in your herd that is most predisposed to milk fever is almost invariably the best cow in the herd; she is certainly not a very poor kind of cow. If you have a cow that is a poor milker she is not likely to suffer from milk fever, or if your cows are in poor condition, they are not likely to suffer. The cow that is a heavy milker is most likely to suffer from this disease; therefore, it behooves the man to look after the heavy milking, well-fed cow about calving time. The careful dairyman need hardly ever have a case of milk fever to treat. Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred could be prevented if the cows were carefully handled. If a cow is in good condition and a heavy milker, she should not receive any stimulating food for two weeks before calving; that is to say, she should receive no pea meal or wheat or corn or any heating feed of that kind. A great many dairymen are anxious to bring their cows to the highest condition at calving time, and many a valuable cow's life has been sacrificed because of that idea on the part of her owner. Of course, it is a good practice to bring them up in good condition, but a couple of weeks before they are expected to calve you should feed them on hay, silage or roots, and withhold rich or stimulating food. See to it that a couple of weeks before calving, and a couple of weeks after calving, her bowels are kept in fairly relaxed condition. It may be necessary to give her a couple of doses of salts before and after calving.

Some people milk a newly calved cow out completely, drawing all the milk out of the udder. It is an unnatural condition for a cow's udder to be emptied out completely. In natural conditions the calf does the milking, and you can readily understand a calf would not do that. A calf would take a little milk at a time, and the cow's udder would not be emptied out all at once, and one ought to approach, as nearly as possible, to natural conditions. Consequently the men who milk their cows slightly after calving have gone a long way in arresting the danger of milk fever developing. Those are the two most predisposing causes of milk fever, especially stimulating food. It is a bad practice to feed heating and stimulating food to a heavy milking cow in good condition for at least two weeks before the calf is dropped.

President Taft has said that the reciprocity agreement must go through the senate, and that he is willing to remain in Washington till December, if necessary, to fight the matter to a finish.

Co-operation in Canada

By William Maxwell

NOTE—Mr. Maxwell is President of the International Co-operative Alliance and the foremost of living co-operators. He recently completed a tour of Canada, and gives the following impressions in the Co-operative News of Manchester.

The co-operative plant in Canada cannot be said to be either very robust or very fruitful. For marketing purposes the fruit growers and the farmers have for years formed associations to realise the maximum price for their produce; and some of these associations have now reached great dimensions and have considerable power. The Grain Growers' Association of Canada, although not long in existence, handled about a fourth of the whole crop of last year, namely, 20,000,000 bushels. They divide their profits on capital, and last year paid 15 per cent. But the distributive phase, which we are interested in, has made little headway, considering the great population.

It has been planted in many places by co-operators from the Old Country; it has been cared for by many earnest and unselfish men, who have lavished time and experience on it. Still its roots have not struck deep into the soil of Canada.

The reasons are many; the apathy and indifference of their fellows was such as might well daunt and discourage the most enthusiastic. It is to be kept in mind that every nation in the world is represented here, and it becomes almost an impossibility to assimilate, for a given purpose, such a variety of minds and customs.

Again, the great bulk of workmen are in receipt of very high wages. In Vancouver, where this is written from, plasterers and bricklayers, I am told, are receiving over \$5, or £1 per day. Of course, living is higher here than at home. But money being so plentiful, co-operation with its 6 to 8 per cent. dividend, does not appeal to the ordinary workman, even although they have been attracted to the cause in the Old Country.

Then the feeling of "Every man for himself" dominates all other sentiment. The rapidity with which money is made by buying and selling land—especially in the western provinces—is at present tempting workmen, who have saved a little money, to invest in lots. It is, practically, in some localities a kind of fever, which is contagious to the newcomers. You hear everywhere here of men doubling and quadrupling their investment in two or three years. For such men co-operation has no charm nor interest.

It must be remembered that people here are more migratory in their habits than we are in Britain. The resources of Canada are being rapidly developed in many directions. Mines are being opened up, pulp mills are being erected, fruit growing is being rapidly developed; while the prairies of the West are claiming their thousands annually for wheat-raising purposes. Add to all this the planting of new industries in the far West, and it will be seen that there is a continual movement among many of the workers, always in the hope of bettering their condition.

It is in the districts where there are large settled industries that co-operation has really taken root. In such places as Cape Breton, where there are large iron and steel works employing large numbers of workmen steadily, or at New Westminster, B.C., where there are large workshops for car building. Many other places have their co-operative store, but you will generally find a number of the people at these places attached to some permanent local industry.

Confidence in each other is sadly wanting; sharpers from all parts of the world are living on their wits here; so that, unless in well-settled districts, people are shy to trust each other.

The opposition to co-operation from without is at once subtle, and, one might say, successful. The truck system is to be found in full swing in some districts. At one place, I was informed, some workmen scarcely ever saw money. The employer's store simply absorbed their wages. This state of matters is not general, but it is to be found in the maritime provinces. This is bad enough, but in the valuable work of Mr. J. J. Haspell (of Toronto) on "Canadian National Economy," he thus describes the difficulties co-operative societies have in carrying out their principles:—

On account of the excessively high prices of everything which people have to buy, few countries, if any, have ever offered greater occasion for the organization of co-operative societies for the buying and selling of supplies than does Canada. Why, then, are more such societies not formed? And why are those that have been formed not more successful? Because there are two great obstacles in the way.

First, the manufacture and sale of practically every staple commodity produced in Canada is controlled by combines, and the heavy duty on imports compels the people to buy from these combines. If a co-operative society is formed, and the combines desire to put it out of existence, it is an easy matter for them to do so simply by supplying the local retail store at prices which enables it to undersell the co-operative society.

If the combines permit it to exist, it nevertheless has to get its supplies from the same source as does the local store, and hence the co-operative society is not likely to be of much advantage to its members.

It must not be overlooked that the profits of local storekeepers at the present time do not enable them to do much more than exist, and in the case of thousands of country stores they have not been able to do this, but have been driven out of the business. The large departmental stores at present are offering to fill mail orders at their ordinary retail prices and to prepay charges to any point in Canada. In order to do this, they must necessarily get their supplies considerably below the ordinary wholesale price which co-operative societies and the ordinary retail stores have to pay.

The compact that exists between the manufacturers, wholesalers, and large departmental stores will have to be broken up before co-operative societies can succeed or even the ordinary local stores may be expected to sell to customers at reasonable prices.

Such is the opinion of a writer who makes no pretension that he is a co-operator. Still, with all the difficulties I have enumerated—and the list might be easily increased—there is hope for co-operation in Canada. There is a growing spirit of independence, showing a decided resentment to the combine's action. As I have now visited and lectured in every town of importance (with one or two exceptions) from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I have found this spirit everywhere. In many of the towns provisional committees have been appointed to take up the question of forming a society. In other towns many people are only waiting for guidance. The societies that are in existence may not be large, but most of them are healthy. The Co-operative Union, led by Mr. George Keen (of Brantford), is doing excellent work. They publish the "Canadian Co-operator" monthly, a paper which is highly appreciated.

The work in the United States is also growing, so that there is every reason to believe that as the communities in a few years get better settled in their various localities, co-operation will flourish.

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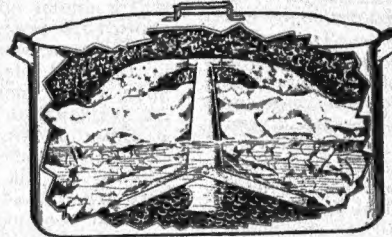
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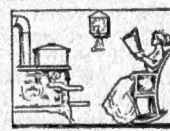
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

RECIPROCITY AND WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—Reciprocity is an issue which has been very much in the limelight during the past few months both in Canada and the United States. The newspapers have been full of it, public men have all voiced their opinions upon the question, deputations for and against have been waiting on the respective governments and resolutions have been passed, favorable or unfavorable, by every board of trade and by every Grain Growers' organization in the two countries, yet we find no question of like importance, broached in the past several years, upon which there has been greater diversity of opinion.

It was my privilege to be present some days ago at a conference on "Canadian Reciprocity," held in Chicago under the auspices of the Western Economic Society, at which addresses were delivered and papers read by some of the most eminent economists of the United States, by President Taft and others, all of whom have made this reciprocity issue the subject of careful and systematic research. Believing that it may be of interest to your readers and may help to throw some light on the question from the Canadian viewpoint, it shall be my intention to present, in as brief a manner as possible, a few of the more revelant points there discussed and in particular to attempt a solution of that most elusive of problems, the effect of the passage of the agreement upon Canadian wheat prices.

To one coming lately from Canada two things were particularly striking (they were conspicuous by their absence). During the nine hours of the session never once was used that word so hateful to all true Canadians, "Annexation." Again, in no single instance was there any prophecy or implication that the ratification of the agreement would in any way result to the detriment of Canada. On the contrary it was stated by supporter and opponent alike that from such ratification Canada could derive nothing but the greatest benefit.

"How shrewd was Wm. Patterson and how cunning that Mr. Fielding! Those Canadians outwitted us at the last reciprocity treaty, else why did we find it necessary so soon to abrogate it, and now they have beaten us again"—this from a prosperous Illinois farmer.

To the American the great feature of the agreement, as emphasized by several of the principle speakers, including the president, appears to be that it is but the first step in a great series of such reciprocity arrangements with the nations of the world, the first outwork to be won in the citadel of "Special Privilege." The return to freer trade relations on the part of the United States is highly commendable, even the implement manufacturer endorses it (why not, it is in his interest); but the farmer will notice that they are beginning on farm produce. The American farmer has voted the protectionist ticket for many years, with a view to building up a home market and now, at the moment when he was about to claim his reward in real protection, for America is fast ceasing to be an exporter of wheat, his protection, previously a bait now becoming a reality, is to be thus rudely snatched away from him. "It would be preposterous," says Professor Laughlin, "that the laborer and consumer generally should be forced to pay high prices for his food products in order to benefit the farmer," and yet it has not been and is not now so preposterous a thing to force the laborer and consumer, including, of course, the farmer, to pay enhanced prices to the Steel Trust, the

Beef Trust and a hundred other similar corporations for the major portion of the goods which he buys.

Passing now to that vexed question, the effect of free trade in wheat upon its price and taking for granted what has been so well established of late, the fact that the Dakota farmer has been getting on an average from 6 to 12 cents per bushel more than his neighbor just across the line and that a similar difference had consistently appeared between Minneapolis and Winnipeg quotations, let us make inquiry, in the first place, into the conditions upon which such differences are based. An explanation offered by Professor Robinson of Minnesota University was in substance thus:—

Since Canada and United States are both exporters of wheat and since there is for that commodity a world market, its price should roughly correspond, whether in one country or the other, to the Liverpool price minus the cost of transportation. Variations from this normal must be explained by the influence of local conditions, of which there are two sets:—

(1) Hard wheat is not grown in United States in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of the millers who mix the hard and soft wheats in the production of certain brands of flour, consequently under the influence of competitive buying it is paid a premium.

(2) The price of wheat while roughly determined on the world market is subject to local speculative corners and manipulation at the hands of the grain dealers. This statement made by Professor Robinson was substantiated by Mr. Merriam, a grain dealer of Chicago (and he ought to know). There are, it appears to me, two further conditions which through lack of specific knowledge were not mentioned, these being,

(3) The C. P. R. and other Canadian roads charge even more extortionate rates than do the railways south of the line. In confirmation of this I need only refer you to the articles which have appeared in the Free Press during the past few weeks; and,

(4) No reader of The Guide need be reminded of the fact that the Western farmer loses at least 3 or 4 cents on every bushel he sells as a result of "mixing" at the lake terminals.

Knowing then the conditions which are responsible for this difference in price, it remains to say what shall be the character of the re-adjustment on the removal of the tariff. At this point, the exposition of Professor Robinson failed entirely, through lack of terminal knowledge. He, naturally enough, construed "Winnipeg cash price" to be the price of wheat stored at Winnipeg instead of being the price on the Grain Exchange of wheat at the lake front and so was led to the incorrect conclusion that the removal of the tariff would have, beyond a re-adjustment at the border, no effect whatever upon the general level of prices in either of the two countries. But let us look into the question a little more closely. By a comparison of the grading systems of the two countries it will appear that Canada requires for grades, similarly named in the United States, wheat better in color, quality and weight, than does the latter country. A case has been recently reported, I believe, in this paper, of a sample of wheat grading No. 3 Northern in Winnipeg and No. 1 Northern in Minneapolis. The inference is obvious. Canada can grow better wheat than United States. Here is what an American farmer has to say concerning this point:

"The fat plump berry of wheat (and barley) will be put into competition

against our wheat which, because of the depletion of our soils, is miserable and shrivelled in comparison." This being the case, it is a safe hazard that the American miller will be desirous of securing our grain in preference to what he is now getting and, what is more, he is prepared to buy it on sample market. In so far, then, as our railways have charged higher rates than the American, in so far as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange acting as an imperfect and temporary combination has succeeded in depressing prices, and in so far as the practice of "mixing" has in the past prevented the farmer from getting the true export value of his grain, by just that much must prices be inevitably raised to the grain grower. I do not wish it to be implied that such results could not be obtained in any other manner than by the establishment of free trade in that commodity. I merely wish to point out that such will be the effect. But further, since our wheat will be preferred by the American for milling purposes he will have to pay something more than the export value to get it, for it is not easy to subvert a long-established trade, and the Canadian railways will not give up their haul nor the grain dealers their profits, without a struggle to retain them.

Considering all the evidence then, we are driven to the conclusion that the Canadian prices will rise, but that they should rise to the full extent of the difference between Manitoba and Dakota prices is impossible, for we have seen that the Dakota farmer gets a premium because of the relative scarcity of hard as compared with the soft wheat, a scarcity which will be non-existent under conditions of free trade.

I might go on to tell about the attitude of the president and others with regard to lumber, pulp, fruit, etc., but already I have taken too much space. Let me merely add that the people in this country have now awakened to the fact that Canada is not, as at first supposed, an annex to the Arctic, but a nation already to be reckoned with in the affairs of the world and destined to be the mainstay of the British Empire.

CHAS. K. GUILD.

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN BRITAIN

Editor, Guide:—As Mr. Borden is now touring the West, and after hearing him at the Grain Growers' meetings express himself opposed to free trade and will not have reciprocity at any price, I thought I would like to call attention to the prices in free trade England and our own prices here in the West. Having been in England all last winter I made a careful study of the prices paid there for Canadian products and found them in every case lower there than here and also a far better article. First, I found my brother living eight miles out in the country, and his coal oil delivered to his house for 8d. per gal. or 16c. Now this was far better oil than we buy here for 35c. per gal. Second, I bought cheese in Austin the day I left for England and paid 18 cents per pound for it; when I arrived in Bristol I could buy Canadian cheese for 12 to 14 cents per pound for the very best. Third, bacon 20 to 22 cents here and 12 to 13 cents there. Fourth, I found beef about the same price there to the consumer, being from 10 to 20 cents per pound, but I found the fat cattle for the Christmas market sold by auction brought the owner 65s. per cwt., the cwt. being 112 lbs. Now at that time our fat cattle were bringing on an average to the farmer about 18s. per cwt. Fifth, apples were 82 per barrel cheaper there than here, and I tell you, we never see such apples here in the West. Among my friends over there it was all the talk, what beautiful apples you raise in Canada. Now, Senator Melvin Jones on different occasions has stated that there is very little, if any, difference in the price of a Massey binder in England. This is not true. I visited the Bristol Wagon Works and the prices on their books were £28 10s. cash, or £29 in the fall for a six-foot binder. At Moor Street, Birmingham, the price was £30 for a six-foot binder with sheaf carrier. Now those of us who saw Mr. Borden in Brandon city hall heard him try to tell us that fence wire and binder twine were very little, if any, cheaper than they were when the duty was on. But he soon found out that he had to admit that the farmers knew more about that than he did. It seems to me it looks bad for the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa to have to admit that the farmers of the West, at the first meeting where they met him, made him admit that

he did not know what he was talking about.

JOSIAH BENNETT.

Austin, Man.

INTERNAL ELEVATORS

Editor, Guide:—I read in my issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, May 31, of government owned elevators which have not proved a success in our country. The reason farmers are down on them is because they will only buy carlots at a time, and a good many of us farmers who hadn't a car load of wheat to sell were up against it. There was no option for there is only one other elevator in our town and they can pay us what they like. Some of us bulked together and made a car but this does not always prove satisfactory, for there is no way of weighing it or grading it and the grade is not the same. There are a dozen and one things more which a man can mention which makes it difficult.

Some farmers have granary room and have to sell from the machine at threshing time. Living close to town it is convenient to do so. Other men want to hold their grain and are able to keep it, but a poor man has to sell right from the machine to pay his debts, and others want to sell from the machine to save handling. Now, I have heard one side explained about fifty times and what interests me now is if they would please explain what the farmer in the condition I have stated can do.

E. E. SNIDER.

Plumas, Man.

AWFUL COMPETITION

Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition in Canada, in beginning his campaign against reciprocity at Winnipeg yesterday, argued to the astonished Canadian farmers that they would be injured by getting a new market in the United States. The proof seems to be the same on both sides of the frontier. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the demonstrators that the American farmer would be ruined by the Canadian agreement, but he did not know till Mr. Borden spoke, and till Senator Gore reproduced some of the Canadian wails the other day that his Canadian brother would be in the same miserable company. That all this talk is taken seriously on either side of the line is not very probable. Seemingly more to the point is what Mr. Borden had to say about the disadvantage to Canada which would result from her being compelled to give to other countries the same tariff concessions she makes to us. This follows from the application of the most-favored-nation doctrine, as held by all the world, except the United States. But Mr. Borden omitted to state that this very matter was under earnest discussion at the Imperial conference, and that steps were taken to release the self-governing colonies from the obligations of a commercial treaty in force in the rest of the Empire. This, of course, relates only to the future, yet we fancy that even in the present the farmers of the Western provinces of Canada will not be dismayed by the picture which Mr. Borden drew of their being exposed in their own homes to the dire competition of Argentina.—New York Post.

GAME LICENSE

The chief game guardian has sent out a circular calling the attention of the residents of cities, towns and incorporated villages to the necessity of procuring game bird licenses before the commencement of the shooting season. All applications are to be sent direct to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg.

A copy of the Game Protection Act, including the amendments of last session of the legislature, has been received at The Guide office. A map is included showing the boundaries of the new game preserves established within the forest reserves. Some hunters have been under the impression that the first announcement of the establishment of these preserves, was unauthorized, but the publishing of the Act removes all doubt in the matter, and hunters will have to regulate their conduct accordingly.

CORONATION SOUVENIR

The International Harvester Company of America has published a coronation souvenir. This souvenir contains cuts of the English sovereigns from the time of William I till George V, our present king.

TREGILLUS IN SWITZERLAND

Since writing you last we have visited the world renowned country of Switzerland and our visit has been intensely interesting. The country is a lovely one, its scenery magnificent, and we have enjoyed it immensely. Although we are on a holiday trip we are also giving particular attention to economic questions and this little nation, three and one-half millions, having solved many important ones and having also the most democratic form of government, we found in it a great deal to interest us besides the country and its physical features. The people of Switzerland with such a history as they have, having overcome so many difficulties and accomplished so much, had already won our admiration, and we were prepared to find them very much as they appeared, industrious, thrifty, intelligent, prosperous and contented citizens.

When considering the bondage, religious and economic, from which the older nations have had to free themselves, the importance, the actual necessity of preventative measures to save our young and undeveloped country, came home with great force when reading the history of this country.

Direct Legislation

Switzerland has tried three forms of government and is the first nation to try Direct Legislation, which she adopted some seventy years ago. This desirable form of government is reflected in the life of the nation and has given it more than the average citizen realizes.

We visited some of the principal cities on our way through—Lucerne, Berne and Bale. I conversed with everyone who spoke English that I could come in contact with, fully discussing the question of government as they have it, visited the Houses of Parliament and interviewed several of the officials, but had to do so through an interpreter, and everyone, without exception, was enthusiastic over their form of government. There were, of course, those who were not pleased with some of the measures, with which they did not agree and had opposed, but not one, when asked whether they would prefer another form of government but promptly answered "No!" in a most emphatic way.

All Are Law-Makers

I saw no one the worse for drink; I saw no bad behavior from any of the children; I saw no poverty or people begging during our stay in Switzerland; compulsory education has relieved her of all her illiterates. Domestic science and the duties of motherhood being a part of the education of the girls, they become sensible and capable mothers and the children are benefitted. The boy's education is a thoroughly practical one, including economic questions and the higher education is available for all who desire it, those only who can afford it being obliged to pay for it. All having a part in their own law making when of age, they naturally study the questions coming before them and are quite conversant with all that is going on.

One reason for the good behavior of the children is that any damage done by the child, or any wrongdoing, has to be compensated for by the parents or nearest relative.

There are fewer very rich people in Switzerland than in Italy and a more general air of prosperity seems apparent. The agriculturist is recognized as an important member of the community and is encouraged equally with every other class. There is no protection, taxes are light. Every city we visited owned its public utilities and altogether we are of opinion that this little nation has many things to teach us which will pay us well to learn.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Hamburg, June 2.

SASKATCHEWAN AND RECIPROCITY

(From Regina Standard, Ind. Con).

It was disappointing to The Standard, as it was to thousands of his Western admirers, to find that Mr. Borden had nothing to offer against reciprocity except the stock arguments that have done duty at a price per line during the past three months, in party organs and other purchasable sheets.

When Mr. Scott and Mr. Haultain agreed upon a joint resolution and when the legislature of this province unanimously adopted that resolution, the die was cast. The opinion of Saskatchewan was crystallized. The Standard stands by that opinion, having helped to form it. The producers of Canada have been sacri-

ficed long enough on the altars of sentiment.

The statements of Messrs. Borden, Bergeron and Roche produced no reflex influence, and it is safe to say that the speakers and hearers were interchangeably disappointed.

GERMAN CONDEMNED BY CONSTITUENTS

At the annual convention of the Liberals of Welland, a resolution moved by Hon. Richard Harcourt, and seconded by J. F. Beam, was carried by unanimous standing vote, heartily endorsing the reciprocity pact now before Parliament, and pledging themselves in support of the government in carrying this measure into effect.

Mr. German was present, and defended his course in opposing reciprocity, and it was after hearing his defence that the resolution above outlined was adopted. More severe than the condemnation implied in the resolution itself, were some of the things said by delegates to the convention.

"What creates landslides of hard times?" asked Mr. German in the course of his speech.

"The corporations and trusts that are now fighting reciprocity," answered a farmer in the rear of the hall.

"Toronto millionaires, Grit or Tory, have no right to dictate to us," exclaimed another.

"We want the Buffalo market," said a third, whereupon Mr. German contended that Buffalo prices were generally no better than those on the Canadian side.

"What about hay?" asked Thos. Stokes.

"Or sweet cream?" put in Mr. Priestman.

"Or strawberries?" said Mr. Stokes again.

To all this Mr. Garner added that he had lost \$32 on the sale of his wool last week owing to exclusion from the American market.

Mr. German suggested a preferential tariff within the empire rather than reciprocity with the United States.

To this J. F. Gross answered that "we

are more Canadian than Imperialist at the price offered for such Imperialism."

Within a radius of 500 miles of Buffalo, exclusive of the Canadian portion of the territory, there was a market of 50,000,000. Mr. Gross went on. This was a market which the Niagara Peninsula would assist in serving under reciprocity. Mr. Gross further said that if he were in Mr. German's place, knowing the feeling of the constituency, he would resign.

After Mr. German had concluded his address he left the convention. As he was leaving, George B. Lundy, of Stamford, stated that the convention had voted unanimously in opposition to what the member advocated, and asked Mr. German bluntly if he was going to obey the mandate or get out of the way. Mr. German declared he had never got out of the way of anybody, and left the hall amid silence.—Toronto Sun.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLE CROPS

The total apple export from Halifax during the season of 1910-1911 was 246,513 barrels, 885 half barrels, and 3,161 boxes, equal in all to 248,009 barrels. Add to this an estimated local consumption of 75,000 barrels and we have a total output of 323,009 barrels for the past season.

Of the apples exported, 10,948 barrels went to Newfoundland, 1,324 to the West Indies; 2,181 barrels, 396 half barrels and 562 boxes to South Africa. The rest found a market in Great Britain. London took 209,472 barrels; Liverpool, 20,223, and Bristol, 2,365.

During the last three years the output has been:—1908-09, 710,733 barrels, 2,547 half barrels, 3,052 boxes; 1909-10, 832,207 barrels, 628 half barrels, 4,885 boxes; 1910-11, 321,513 barrels, 885 half barrels, 3,161 boxes.—The Register, Berwick, N.S.

BIG C. N. R. CONTRACT

Probably the largest railway contract ever given in the world to an individual party was recently given to the Northern Construction company by the Canadian Northern railway. The contract let covers a distance of 160 miles through the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

heart of the Rockies, from Hope to Kamloops. It has been estimated that the construction of this piece of road will cost approximately \$10,000,000. As the amount of rock work to be done is very great, thousands of men will be employed in the construction of the road, which is to be completed in three years' time. The location of the road is through the valley of the Fraser and the South Thompson rivers. This is the route of the Canadian Pacific railway and the two lines when the C. N. R. route is completed will be separated only by the width of these respective streams.

Besides the Northern Construction company of Winnipeg, P. Welsh, of Spokane, a member of the firm of Foley, Welsh & Stewart, is interested in the work of this particular piece of mountain road.

The Liberals of Centre York, Ont., have nominated H. H. Demort, K.C., as a candidate for the federal parliament, while the Liberals of West Victoria, Ont., have nominated C. E. Weeks, K.C. Lawyers still are able to secure the nominations. The Conservatives of North Ontario have renominated Samuel Sharpe, M.P.

**\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers**

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph

showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely-illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Please send Circular and Book.
Name.....
Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading: **Per Word**

One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE — HALF SECTION IN THE famous Park district, 280 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water; 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Saskatoon. —Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

160 ACRES, 5 MILES SOUTH OF GROW- ing town; 40 acres broken, good log house, fair stables; all fenced, very cheap at \$12.50 per acre. About \$500.00 cash, balance arranged. Apply owner, H. Butcher, Pannichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—COMOX COURTENAY VAL- ley, Vancouver Island. Improved farms, bush lands, sea and river frontage; all prices; excellent climate; good local market. Apply F. Biscoe, Courtenay. 40-18

800 ACRE FARM—NEW LAND; WELL IM- proved; in Swan River district. For full particulars write Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora street, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 H.P. NORTH-WEST TRACTION engine, 56.60 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher, tank, caboose; everything in first-class condition; run five seasons; price \$1,500; this is good. —Write W. D. Pattison or J. Rose, Newdale, Man. 48-6



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. —W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED NOW — RELIABLE MEN TO sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms; exclusive territory; outfit free, and excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write to the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return. —James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17. —C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

GENERAL EXCHANGE

HAVE YOU ANY REAL ESTATE OR MER- chandise to sell? We will sell it. Do you want to buy Real Estate or merchandise? We will buy it and save you money. If you have anything you would like to turn into ready cash, write us today. A live dime is worth more than a dead dollar. —Union Trading Agency, 446 Somerset Bldg.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS WINTER wheat, pure Alberta Red clan, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra. —J. F. Shoffer, Strome, Alta. 45-6

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. —When writing state quantity wanted. —Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale. —J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS NO. 2 ALBERTA Red Seed Wheat; free from Rye; cleaned. \$1.25 f.o.b., sacks included. —O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 48-3

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars. —D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-5

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

MILLING OATS WANTED — SEND samples, top prices, no delay. —The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 44-6

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—A 2 YEAR OLD JERSEY bull, King Bob of St. Lambert, 86808. Descended from Brown Bessie, 74997, champion butter cow at the Chicago World's Fair in 30 and 90 days test. Price \$75.00. —L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta., S.W. 14-80-28 W. 4. 46-6

BUSINESS CHANCES

TESSIER ASSOCIATION INVITES CORRE- spondence from a good veterinary. Good country, large practice for first class man. Address L. R. Campbell, Sec'y. 44-6

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes. —Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range. —Oecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. — Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting; 15 years a breeder.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS — Imported stock; prize winners, \$1.50 for 15; \$9.00 hundred. —Goodwin, Box 113, Gleichen, Alta. 45-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS — Two dollars per setting of eight. —D. J. N. Macleod, Young, Sask.

O. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. — B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—BEO 2 CYLINDER TOURING car, rear seat removable, platform for freighting; top, magneto, tools; first class shape; price, new, \$1,300; now \$790. Box 94, Newdale, Manitoba. 45-6

THE OSHAWA FRUIT GROWERS HANDLE apples co-operatively. Desire to deal directly with co-operative grain growers. —Elmer Lick, Manager, Oshawa, Ont. 48-6

FOR SALE—50 BEE HIVES, CHEAP.—C. H. Summer, St. Elizabeth, Man. 45-6

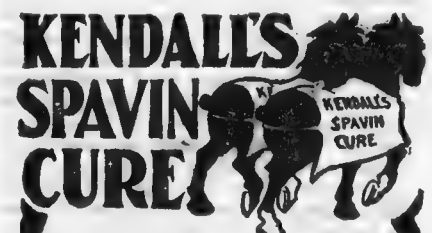
PLOWING WANTED

WANTED — CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang. —Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-11

Pleasant View Herd of POLAND CHINAS

One Hundred Pigs for sale, from such sows as Saskatchewan Queen, Jolly Queen and Queen Ariadina, and by such sires as Scott's Lad and King Orion. The leading breed on the North American continent. Prices right.

J. M. STOWE, DAVIDSON, SASK.



"ALWAYS SAFE AND SURE"

Icelandic River, Man., Sept. 26th 1910

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs—Will you please mail to my address a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse"? I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and always found it safe and sure. —Marino Briem.

That tells the whole story, and it is the experience that hundreds of thousands have had in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you will have—"It is the only sure remedy."

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swelling and All Lameness

Sold by Druggists — \$1.00 a Bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the circulation, penetrates and removes the cause of the disorders. Ask for a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse." If not at dealers, write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Pickled Poplar Posts For Fencing

Are estimated to last 20 years. They are waterproof, weatherproof and wormproof. They are treated right through with C.B. Preservative Oil, and then with a fire-retardant. They are flatted two sides to a minimum three inches, barked, pointed and wire bound. Club your orders and get carload rates. Fall and spring orders must be booked at once to ensure delivery.

THE Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.

Winnipeg Canada

Farmers' Elevators! COAL

We have a large stock of the best grades of Hard and Soft Coal on the dock at Fort William, which we are prepared to sell at best wholesale prices to Elevator Companies and others who deal in Coal. Correspondence Invited.

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Central Office: 258 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. ROCKS.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

HAZELHURST FARM IS OFFERING splendid value in Tamworth litters; both sexes. Some almost ready to ship; others to come yet. Also one yearling sow bred (9 first litter), and one 2 year old boar of splendid size and type. Our quality better than ever. Write for particulars and prices. Phone Carman. —Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 46-6

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSETT, MAN.—Twelve good Shorthorn bulls for sale, from nine to fourteen months old. Price \$80.00 to \$100.00 each. Also a few good heifers. Three Yorkshire sows of last year's farrow, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Young Yorkshires just weaned, \$10.00 each. Registered pedigrees furnished in each case.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W.H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbrook Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. —Sunside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale. —Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

FOR SALE—28 SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, 13 ewes, 14 lambs and 1 thoroughbred ram. Apply Jas. Bailey, Sr., Elm Grove P.O., Man. 45-6

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—YOUNG SOWS and spring pigs from large litters. Long bacon type. —D. W. Warner & Sons, Box 899, Edmonton, Alta. 47-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNIE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—FIVE two year old heifers, one two year old bull. —J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man. 48-6

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

Ans.—Not unless there was an agreement between them, as in the absence of the agreement it would be considered that the son worked in consideration of food and lodging.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

LAME FOAL

H.P.B., Man.—Five-year-old colt became lame in hind leg; next day the other leg became affected. The lameness spread to forelegs till foal was unable to stand. When lifted to its feet the colt is attacked with severe spasms like acute cramps, and it is unable to stand. Gets relief when lying down.

Ans.—Foment the legs for an hour at



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Remember
that fence you were going to put up last year and didn't. You may be sorry if you put it off another year.

GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE
is the perfect fence. Write today for illustrated catalog.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
76 Lombard St. Winnipeg

a time, three times daily; after each fomentation apply the following liniment:
Liniment ammonia iodide, 4 ounces.
Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.
Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.

RAISING FOAL

Subscriber, Man.—Mare foaled May 25, but has not owned colt yet, and is going dry. She will let the colt suck if I watch her. I think I will have to raise the colt by hand. What is the best way to feed it? I am giving it a raw egg three times a day and have induced it to drink a little cow's milk, skimmed with sugar. The colt is strong and has never had its hunger satisfied.

Ans.—Continue what you are doing.

WILD COLT

Subscriber, Man.—I have a colt that is quite wild; it has been away from home four years on the pasture, and is very much afraid of me. The colt is very nervous. What is the best method to pursue in taming the colt?

Ans.—Patience and kindness are the best methods we know of.

PIG WEAK IN BACK

A.B.C., Dewberry.—Castrated pig became weak in the back six days after operation, and now drags his hind legs. What is the cure?

Ans.—The cause is most likely due to castrating, and I would advise you to apply over loins this liniment night and morning: Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces. Tincture arnica, 4 ounces.

SHEEP WITH COLD

A.B.C., Dewberry.—Sheep have a discharge at the nose something like distemper in horses; they cough and get their breath hard; their throat seems sore. Can they have distemper, and what is a cure for it?

Ans.—Give the following three times daily to each sheep: Sweet nitre, two table spoonful, in a cup of water.

SICK CALF

A.B.C., Dewberry.—Calf one week old passes blood instead of water. What will cure it?

Ans.—Give small dose of raw linseed oil, one to two table spoonful, night and morning, and put one small teaspoonful of sulphate of iron once daily on tongue.

NAVEL ILL

Subscriber, Quill Lake.—Can a colt contract navel ill any way besides through the navel?

Ans.—No.

MARE WITH SCOURS

P.F.B., Sask.—Mare worked all spring, and a short time ago developed a rough. She has been fed good sound hay and a gallon of oat chop three times daily and turned out on the grass for an hour at night. She has failed so badly that I have had to discontinue working her. I am feeding her in the stable the same as previous, but she scours as badly as ever, and seems to be getting weaker.

Ans.—Have the following powders made up:

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Nux vomica, 1½ ounces.
Mix and divide into twelve powders, and put one back on tongue three times daily before feeding.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

SURVEYING EXPENSES

J. L. P., Sask.—A. owns eighty acres of land and B. owns eighty acres adjoining the same. Can B. compel A. to pay half the expense of having a qualified surveyor survey the line between the two farms?

Ans.—Yes; see chapter 13 of revised statutes of Manitoba, 1902.

BROME GRASS

F. W., Sask.—Will brome grass grow well in a dry slough? Would it pay to purchase slough land to sow to brome grass and how much grass to the acre might I expect?

Ans.—Brome grass will thrive well in dry slough land and yields heavily to the acre when conditions are suitable. No doubt it would pay you to buy this land and sow the same to brome for hay, but brome grass is a difficult grass to eradicate for those who do not understand its nature. For expert advice on this particular grass write to Professor Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural college.

DRYING UP LAKE

R. D. B., Lac St. Vincent.—A. and B. have a small lake on their land which they want to dry up; they can do so without injury to any body. C. objects to them drying up the lake. C. lives a quarter of a mile from the lake.

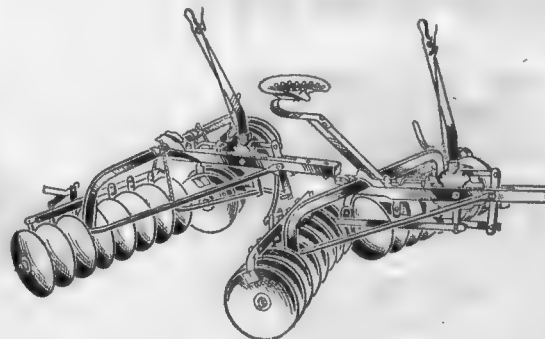
Ans.—A. and B. have the right to dry up the lake provided they do not inflict any injury upon C. They would want to be certain that their act would not effect the water on C.'s land.

MAN WHO WORKS AT HOME

Subscriber, Man.—If a man stays at home and works for his father, is he entitled for wages for work done after the age of twenty-one years and can he collect same?

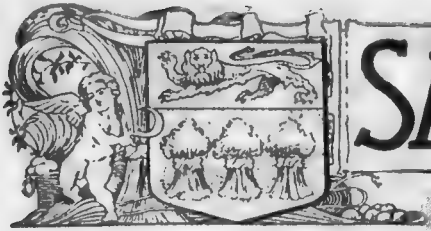
Both Out-Throw and In-Throw

The Correct Harrow for Summer Fallow work. This is a double-action Harrow, both Out-Throw and In-Throw, working the ground twice with one operation. The Bissell In-Throw Harrow in the rear, worked at a sharp angle, will leave surface of the ground pulverized like a "mulch" so it will hold the moisture. The central position of the seat makes it convenient to both Harrows. Connect four, six, or more Harrows for work on a large scale, with either horse or engine. For further information address Dept. O.



The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

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JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Sole Agents



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw.



THE BREAD BASKET OF THE EMPIRE

These photographs represent the memento and address to be presented by Mr. F. W. Green on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to King George V. on the occasion of his coronation. Up to date about three thousand members have contributed towards the fund, but further subscriptions are being received at the central office daily to swell the grand total. When one takes into consideration that our Association is composed of a most heterogeneous mass of men of every kindred and from every clime, this ought to silence the agitators' cry re annexation. The gift is a most beautiful one and is called the Bread Basket of the Empire; and as Saskatchewan is the great wheat field of Canada we think the name is very appropriate. The basket itself is one of the most beautiful pieces of silver ever produced in this country and the design is also unique. Inside and outside it is suitably ornamented with maple leaves, each leaf being hand made and beautifully finished. Another feature being that the seeds of the maple are shown among the leaves. The base and handle are beautifully decorated with gold wheat which gives it a decidedly Western appearance. On one side is the Dominion coat of arms, while on the other is the Saskatchewan coat of arms with the Grain Growers' motto: "Fiat justitia ruat coelum." (Let justice be done though the heavens should fall). An inscription also appears on it which reads as follows:

"The Gift of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan To His Imperial Majesty George V.

The Bread Basket of the Empire."

The basket which is of sterling silver and gold weighs over 300 ounces.

Before presentation the basket will be filled with loaves of bread made with the famous Robin Hood flour manufactured by the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co. Interspersed between the loaves will be wheat heads of Red Fife wheat supplied by Mr. Angus McKay, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

The address also is a beautiful piece of art and was penned in our province.

J. L. M.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

"Give me liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties."

This is a free country, why then have an artificial tariff wall between the Dominion and Great Britain? Why can't we have free trade within the Empire? Should we not try in a practical way to show our appreciation for the open door, and the splendid privileges we enjoy as citizens of the British Empire? Do we wish a burden to be placed upon our co-workers in the British Isles by even suggesting that the bread of the masses should be taxed for our benefit? One leading politician says that the British preference is sacred or inviolable, and that it is being whittled away by the reciprocity agreement; while another prominent minister suggests that Great Britain ought to change her whole fiscal system and put a duty on foreign products, in order that she might give a preference

to Canada; so much for so little. The farmers of the West have declared time and again that they wish the British preference increased to 50 per cent., with ultimate free trade within the Empire; at least the resolution passed at our last convention states, "that we look to Parliament to make an increase

as to what would be best for the Dominion. Reciprocity is only the thin end of the wedge and will not in any way make us less loyal citizens of Canada. Let us trade where and with whomsoever we may, but always, as far as it lies in our power, show a preference to our Motherland. Our farmers are the mainstay of

the farmers let us have it by all means, but free trade with the old land must not be lost sight of. The manufacturers will always claim to be the judges of tariff. They brought all their political machinery into effect when the British preference was first introduced. The time is coming, however, when the government will have to pay attention to our farmers' demands and when the manufacturers will have to adapt themselves to circumstances.

When capitalists combine, farmers must organize; otherwise they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in the great struggle.

J. L. MIDDLETON
Asst.-Sec.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

NEWSY BRIEFS

Guernsey intends having a picnic on July 12, and desires us to send a speaker to enlighten them on the elevator question. St. Benedict sends us membership fees for 1911.

Bulyea has forty-nine members and has forwarded us a contribution towards our coronation fund.

Woodmere sends us membership fees for the ensuing year.

Macbeth Malcolm of Hanley, has been appointed to the directorate of the Association in place of Mr. Fells who has resigned.

KerRobert.—A. M. Carlisle writes us, stating that he thinks he will be able to organize a local at this point. An organization meeting has been called. We have forwarded all the necessary literature to help them on in the good work.

Edgeley is anxious to form a branch of our association. The necessary literature has been sent them and we hope they will be successful in forming a real live organization.

Fiske Grain Growers propose having a picnic at an early date. Secretary Walker informs us that they have a fine new school house to hold their meetings in now.

Rutland sends us membership fees for the ensuing year, also a donation towards our coronation fund.

Information. A very interesting letter has been received at the central office from the secretary of one of the leading co-operative companies in the north of Scotland, explaining the system of working. Literature and various prints in this connection have also come to hand. The company in question is the Aberdeen Northern Co-operative Company, Ltd. Mr. John Ferries winds up his letter with a very fitting quotation showing what the citizens in the Old Country think of Canada. The letter will be published at an early date.

Newberry. Mr. Thos. Conlan is doing yeoman work in the way of organizing. The Grain Growers in this district are very much alive and hold their annual picnic on the 1st July.

Togo wishes perfect unanimity to rest between the central and the sub-associations. This is fine and shows the spirit we wish to cultivate.

Willow Hill send us their membership fees for 1911, and they hope to substantially increase their membership this year. We wish them luck.

Lanigan Grain Growers are getting ready to meet Mr. Borden and have several good men to present the views of the community before the leader of the Opposition.

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty

The Grain Growers Association of the Province of Saskatchewan in Your Majesty's Dominion of Canada desires to present its loyal and dutiful sentiments of satisfaction upon Your Majesty's coronation, and its united prayer that Your Majesty may long be spared to occupy with grace and dignity the throne of Your Majesty's royal and illustrious predecessors, being mindful of Britain's priceless expenditure of blood and treasure, making possible the establishment of British ideals and law in Canada and its once great lone land, thus offering to settlers from every clime a free gift of land of unsurpassed fertility, a sacredness of home and property, and the widest liberty with the strongest protection.

The Association humbly requests that Your Majesty may be pleased to accept the accompanying memento emblematic of the industry in which its members are engaged, an industry which it is fervently hoped will, on account of its nature and extent, be found always to be a factor in the cementing of the various parts of the Empire over which God in His Wisdom has called upon Your Majesty to rule.

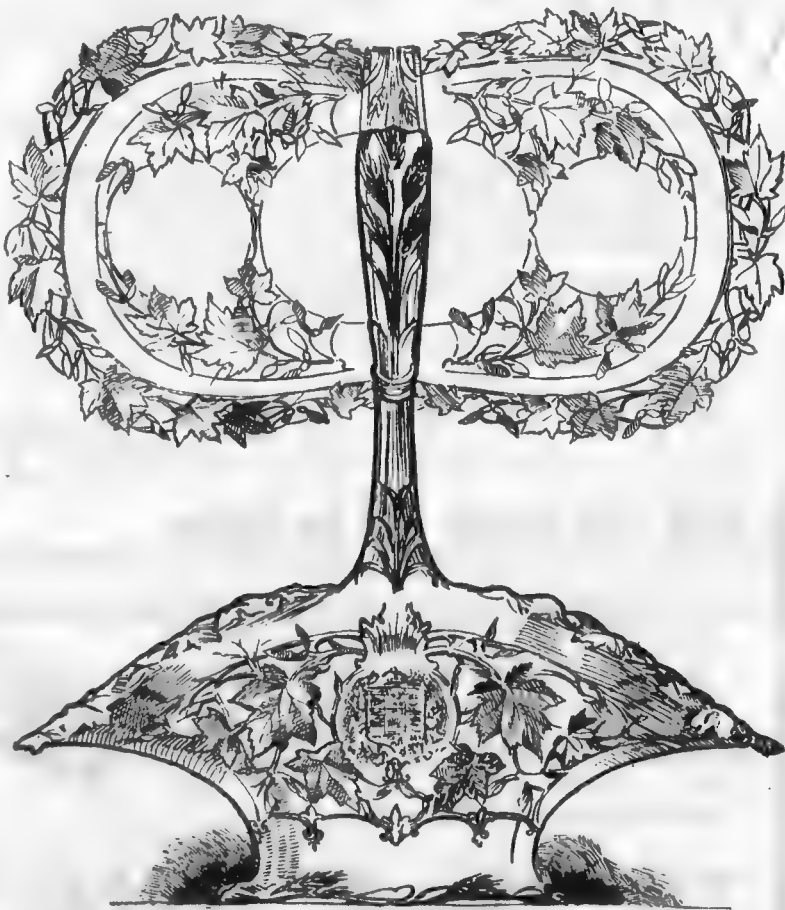
The Association further prays that the Divine Blessing may rest in large measure on Your Majesty's Royal Consort Our Gracious Queen, and that your joint reign may be marked as one in which the Empire was strengthened and consolidated, its influence for good widened, and the people of all nations blessed through the influence of Your Majesty's lives on the world's destiny.

Signed on behalf of the Grain Growers Association of the Province of Saskatchewan in the Dominion of Canada on the twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

J. A. Maharg
President

Fred W. Green
Secretary

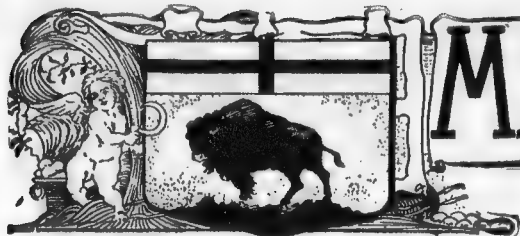
Address to the King accompanying the Bread Basket



The Bread Basket of Empire

in the British preference to 50 per cent. during the coming session." When the farmers spoke in this strain it showed that they expressed the mind and conviction of the great consuming masses

the Dominion; when they are prosperous everyone else is doing well, therefore, let us put the agricultural community on a better basis so that trade all round will be better. If reciprocity is best for



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

Mixed Farming Solution

From letters published on this page of The Guide for the last three weeks we get a good idea of the situation as to mixed farming in Manitoba. Much has been written and many speeches made with the view of attempting to convince the farmer that it is to his advantage to vary his system of farming on the prairie. Railway men and business men have been proclaiming the losses sustained by the country and by the farmers themselves because the prairie farmers will not produce enough farm products to feed the towns and cities. If people who are concerned in the advancement of the farming interests (and there are many of them), would read these letters and give the writers credit for knowing what they are talking about, and credit for knowing their business, they would at once see why it is that the Manitoba farmer does not go into mixed farming and raise enough farm produce to supply the demands of Winnipeg. Just to quote a few statements from persons in different parts of the country:

"The reason why mixed farming is not practised more is on account of the small profits and lack of cheap labor."

"The producer of one or two cattle is at the mercy of the buyer who does not hesitate to take advantage of him."

"Mixed farming is not carried on extensively, the staple article being wheat. This may be accounted for from the fact that there is no steady market for the smaller articles of produce."

"If farmers were sure of a steady market at fair prices I am sure more of them would go into mixed farming, but as long as they have to depend on the local stores for a market, no advancement will be made."

"I have lots of pasture, but after ten years' trial for beef only, I quit it, as all I got out of it was their society."

"A few send cream to the creamery at Brandon. The profit is too small for the labor involved, and until market conditions are improved, mixed farming will not go ahead."

"Poultry raising and dairying is not carried on as a part of farming to any extent simply because it does not pay to go in for it on a large scale as the price of butter and eggs do not give adequate returns. Another reason why more cattle are not raised here is the uncertainty of price."

"The reason that most farmers do not go more into stock raising is because they can make more money out of raising grain with less labor."

"Many farmers in this district have gone out of the live stock business, devoting their entire energy to grain-growing. The market conditions, I think, are responsible for this condition. No person is going to raise beef cattle when he knows that a combine practically controls the live stock market."

These quotations clearly illustrate why farmers do not go into stock-raising and mixed farming. With them it is a business proposition. No producer of any commodity will engage in a production that past experience has taught him to be unprofitable. The prairie farmer knows from experience that the market for farm produce is so uncertain that he cannot continue the business and make profits.

A statement made by J. W. Brougham, of Ingelow, clearly points out what most usually happens: "A farmer starts to Brandon with, say, twenty or thirty fowls. Perhaps the paper gives the price at 17 cents. When he gets there they tell him they are stock-ed, and the price has dropped to 12 cents."

A farmer in the neighborhood of Lauder gives his experience in the poultry business as follows: "Having become an enthusiastic poultry raiser I made arrangements last summer, and

raised 300 chickens. I sold the lot to a commission man in Winnipeg, and was so disgusted with the treatment I received that I gracefully retired from the poultry business for all time to come."

The same is true of potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and milk, butter and eggs—in fact, everything raised on the farm, excepting grain. A comparatively few farmers get in touch with customers in the city, and in this way get the very best of satisfaction out of their produce business.

What is the solution? Clearly all that is needed is that conditions be created by which the growers will have a staple market that will give them a fair return for their toil. Not a market that is away up one day and just as soon as supplies are freely offered, the market gets stocked and prices are slumped.

But there is another feature to the question of mixed farming, and that is what the consumer has to pay for farm produce before he gets it on his table. At the present time the farmer gets 5 cents per pound for his beef cattle, while the man in Winnipeg pays 25 cents per pound for his beefsteak. The farmer gets 6 cents for his hogs, while the laboring man pays 25 cents for ham and breakfast bacon. The farmer gets 15 cents for eggs and the laboring man pays 25 cents for his. And so on along the whole line. There is something very wrong when our farmer sells his hogs for 6 cents and pays 25 cents for his ham and bacon. Some places report as high as 30 cents. Farmers get 17½ cents per gallon for milk while the consumer pays at the rate of 35 and 40 cents. A system of distribution that gives the middleman more for handling farm produce than the farmer gets for growing it, and that so controls the market that they can at any time reduce the price, when any quantity is offered, will, as long as it continues, have the effect of paralyzing production on the farm and reducing the standard of living among the laboring classes.

There is little use in our governments trying to educate our farmers to mixed farming, and wasting money on professors to lecture on the advantages of mixed farming, until such time as such a system of farming can be rendered profitable. There is no use in trying to convince a farmer on a half or a whole section of land that the manure made by a herd of steers is sufficient compensation for the labor of housing and feeding them during the winter.

Such arguments might appeal to a farmer on a fifty-acre farm, an Irish peasant, or a Scotch crofter, but it looks silly to a prairie grain grower.

Clearly the remedy is to change the system of distribution so that the establishing of a staple market that would give him some assurance that when his stuff was ready for market he could dispose of it at a fair profit.

It is to be noted that some of our farmers think that mixed farming would be considerably helped if we got reciprocity with the United States and a large market such as that would prove might be expected to give at least stability to the price of stock.

We invite correspondence as to the best solution of the problems confronting us. One writer suggests that the best method of handling all farm produce would be through a large co-operative company composed of farmers, with head-quarters in Winnipeg and branches throughout the province. This work might be taken up by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, now that they have a Dominion charter, or they could act in conjunction with co-operative companies which would be formed at different points throughout the province. If some such scheme could be worked out, then the farmers would have full

control of the marketing of their produce. The importance of this question has reached a stage when the best thinkers among our farmers should devote some thought to it, and by an interchange of ideas through The Grain Growers' Guide a solution of the problem could reasonably be expected to be reached by those most concerned.

DISCUSS ELEVATOR SCHEME

The Grain Growers' Associations of Silverwood, Makeroff and Togo assembled for a day's outing at a union picnic held in a picturesque spot in the valley of Boggy Creek, about four miles southeast from Togo. Notwithstanding the threatening weather all forenoon, and an occasional shower of rain, the farmers of the district, with their families, gathered to the number of upwards of five hundred, to spend the day in social intercourse, and listen to addresses from prominent grain growers of the district, as well as R. McKenzie, the secretary of the provincial association. Many of the picnickers arrived in the forenoon and partook of lunches in the usual picnic style, but the larger number did not reach the picnic grounds until the middle of the afternoon.

The speaking began about 3 o'clock, and continued for two and a half hours, when another hearty meal was partaken of, and the festivities of the day closed with a football match between two neighboring football clubs. Mr. J. McCush acted as chairman. The first speaker was John E. Root, president of the Togo association. He devoted much of his time, as did also R. J. M. Parker, of Togo, in explaining and laying before the meeting the Saskatchewan elevator scheme. Both speakers were very enthusiastic as to the future of the scheme, and the hearty manner in which the grain growers in the neighborhood of Togo are taking up the proposition of a co-operative elevator in Togo and the handling of not only the farmers' grain, but other produce, in a co-operative way. Mr. Root stated that the canvasser appointed to solicit stock for the co-operative elevator at Togo is meeting with good success, and next Saturday, when the canvas will be through, there will be sufficient stock subscribed to build a 30,000-bushel elevator at Togo, which they hope to have in operation for the handling of this year's crop. George R. Ross of Togo, in view of it being coronation day, grew eloquent on the loyalty and devotion of the western farmers to our king and mother country. A pleasing feature of the picnic was the part taken by the town people, they having joined with the farmers in helping to make the picnic a success. J. H. Abercrombie, druggist, of Togo, in a short, clever address, presented the following resolution, which was carried in great enthusiasm among the assembled picnickers:

"That this assembly, representing the Grain Growers' Associations of Silverwood, Makeroff and Togo, cordially welcome and pledge their support to the proposal of the president of the United States of America in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British Empire, believing that such a treaty would serve the highest interests of the two nations, and tend to promote the peace of the world."

DIRECT LEGISLATION

On June 16 the Swan Lake Grain Growers held their monthly meeting. A very interesting and instructive address was given by F. J. Dixon, on "Direct Legislation." The members are becoming very much interested in this reform. Mr. Dixon's address was followed by a business meeting.

PICNIC AT NINETTE

A most enjoyable time was spent at the Ninette picnic renewing old acquaintances and making fresh ones. Mr. Wright and Mr. Wilson both gave in-

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:

J. W. Scallion Virden

President:

R. O. Henders Culross

Vice-President:

J. S. Wood Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:

R. McKenzie Winnipeg

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; O. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

teresting addresses, which were followed by short speeches from local men. The Grain Growers around Dunrea are looking forward to having another picnic next year, which they promise will be even better than this one, as they have gained experience this time, which will be of assistance next year.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

The Manitoba Agricultural College has issued a bulletin dealing with the protection of farm buildings from lightning. This bulletin will be of much value to farmers who intend to instal a system of lightning rods on their barns and houses.

COSTLY GAME OF NAVY BUILDING

The great naval review at Spithead on June 24 was as effective a lesson in the treasure expended in maintaining British supremacy of the sea as it was a spectacle for monarch and subjects of a world-wide Empire. Our schoolboy memories go back to the Spanish Armada which made war on England in 1588. That fleet comprised 131 ships, wooden, small and cumbersome. Saturday's Armada comprised 167 British warships, with an aggregate tonnage of more than one million, and eighteen foreign vessels, representing seventeen nations. They were ranged in a parallelogram six miles in length and two miles broad. At Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee review in 1897 little more than a half million tonnage was represented.

Saturday's aggregation of British Dreadnoughts and smaller ships represented approximately the outlay of \$400,000,000, while if the value of the eighteen foreign warships were added there was moored in this historic roadstead of Spithead an international war fleet representing a total initial expenditure of \$500,000,000. The British naval budget is \$200,000,000 yearly, and that of Germany half that sum, and both steadily going up.

Canada feels sure of a year of prosperity when the Western wheat crop reaches \$100,000,000.—The Globe.

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Others have tried disk-filled, complicated or cheap cream separators—and have discarded them for Tubulars. A steady stream of such machines reaches us daily.

There is the best reason in the world for this:

Dairy Tubulars contain no disks—have twice the skimming force of others—skim faster and twice as clean—wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.



Mr. J. R. Hammond, Monkton, Ont., says: "Have used Tubular five years in dairy of 12 to 15 cows. Have had to replace nothing. Is as perfect as when started."

Other separators are still built on a principle we abandoned over 10 years ago. They cannot be compared to Tubulars. You will finally have a Tubular—why not get it first?

Don't waste time on any cheap or complicated separator. It is not worth while. Our local representative will gladly show you the quality separator—The World's Best—the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name.

Write for catalogue No. 342
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited (at a meeting held at Winnipeg, March 28, 1911), notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the Trades Hall, Corner of James and Louise Streets, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Friday, July 14th, A.D. 1911, at the hour of 10 A.M.

D. K. MILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Winnipeg, June 7th, 1911.

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On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

SOMETHING NEW IN A Scrub Cutting Machine

The EAGLE Steel Scrub-Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses, with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing land. For descriptive matter and price apply to

The EAGLE Scrub Cutter Co.
GILBERT PLAINS - MANITOBA

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Grain Growers'

Sunshine Guild

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

CONDUCTED BY
"MARGARET"

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')50
S. G. Pendants (gents')50
S. G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child;
To gratify the wish of some invalid;
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 274 Har-
grave Street.

MOTTO:

"I worked for men," my Lord will say
"When we meet at the end of the King's Highway."
"I walked with the beggar along the road,
"I kissed the bondsman stung by the goad,
"I bore my half of the porter's load;
"And what did you?" my Lord will say,
"As you travelled along the King's Highway?"
Robert Davis.

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS

This is the road to Happiness;
Start now, from where you are;
"Turn to the right and keep straight on,"
And you'll not find it far.

Along the Path of Willing Feet
And over Heartsease Hill,
Across the Fields of Sweet Content,
The stream of Glad Goodwill;
Then through the lane of Loving Heart,
The gate that's called Today,
And down the steps of Little Things
Into the Common Way.

And take the Cloak of Charity,
The staff of Wise Employ,
A loaf of Bread of Daily Grace,
A flask well filled with Joy;
A word of cheer, a helping hand
Some good to give or share,
A bit of song, a high resolve,
A hope, a smile, a prayer.

And in the place of Duty Done,
Beside the Door of Home,
You'll find the House of Happiness—
For Happiness does not roam.
—Annie Johnson Flint, in S.S. Times.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—Mrs. Alden would gladly wel-
come any of my readers who need rest and care.
As many of the readers of this paper go to New
York, Mrs. Alden is anxious to place before them
the value of the beautiful Rest Home situated on
New York harbor.

The International Sunshine Rest Home

Westover Lodge is the annex to the sanitarium,
made an annex because it adjoins that building,
both being on the same block front.

Westover Lodge is really a rest home or a con-
valescent home where any of us can go and keep
from getting sick, or recuperate after a spell
of sickness. It is so difficult, oftentimes, in
coming out of a hospital to go back into the home
and rest awhile. We all want to immediately
assume the full responsibilities just as if we had not
been sick or near to death's door.

Westover Lodge faces the bay, where every
steamer that comes in and goes out of the port of
New York can be seen from the solarium of the
sanitarium—the great sun parlor that would hold
comfortably several hundred people at a time.

The guests of the Lodge have all the privileges
of the recreation rooms of the sanitarium and the
sanitarium dining room furnishes the meals for all
the guests in both institutions.

If you are tired and weary and want to get away
for a while "just to rest," and get back some of
your strength which you have lost by overwork,
run away to Westover Lodge. There you can
sleep as long as you want to and have your meals
served in your room, if you like, or you can sleep
outdoors if you want to, or you can stay all day in
the bright, warm sunlight that comes into the
solarium and the open-air pavilions.

If you are a school teacher and cannot get away
for any length of time, plan to spend your vacation
here. All day long, should you wish to, you can
sit by the water in the park close by or you can
take long walks and wind up at Coney Island,
where the great ocean is the attraction.

If you are a minister, or a writer, or a student,
or a farmer, or—no difference who you are—and
your doctor says you should "have a rest or you
will break down," the phrase so often heard now-
adays, make arrangements to come to Westover
Lodge for a month.

If by chance you should need a doctor or a nurse
they can be besecured for you in a very few minutes.
Good doctors of all schools live in the neighborhood
and the sanitarium provides graduate nurses and
the very best care.

If you have been sick and still feel "under the
weather," pack your satchel and come to the
Lodge for a while. Maybe you will learn that a
week in the sanitarium would be best for you.
If so, you would only have to walk across the
verandah to an institution provided with every-
thing needed to give the best care possible for all
sicknesses (excepting insane patients and those
suffering with contagious diseases).

Do not go off to a strange place—a strange
institution—where you would be one of many,
no one in particular, excepting just a sick person.
Come to the Sunshine Rest Home that is ready to
take in all its members who feel the need of the
care provided here.

We are never without emergency cases. Of
course these are paid for by some friend or some
branch or the general headquarters. Guests and
members pay, of course, for without "the pay
department" we would not be able to care for
the great number of "emergency cases" which
have fallen to our lot to befriend.

For all particulars, write to Mrs. Mary D.
Beattie, Superintendent, Sunshine Sanitarium and
Rest Home, Cropsey and 23rd Avenues, Benson-
hurst-by-the-Sea, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FOR SALE

A parcel of Carick Ma Cross lace valued at \$15
has been sent to the Sunshine Guild to see if
Margaret could sell it for one in need. If any
reader would care to make an offer I would be glad

to hear from them. There is a "fichu" veil, edged
with lace and about half a yard of lace, which,
if dry cleaned would make a very pretty garnish
for a black velvet gown.

SASKATCHEWAN

Dear Margaret:—Tomorrow I hope to send you
a parcel by express containing six scrap books, a
paper doll with its wardrobe, a box of beads which
I think may give pleasure to some wee mite, also
a few second-hand under garments that I thought
would come in useful to some of your numerous
applicants for such things. Hoping the parcel
will reach you safely.

"MIRIAM."

Dear Miriam:—The books are just lovely and
I know that the children will enjoy your work.
I am sending beads and books to the hospital.
The clothing will come in useful, I know. There
is always a place for everything that is sent in.
Glad you are stronger and feeling brighter. I hope
to have some good news for you and will write to
you soon. The girls are enjoying the "lunch room"
more each day and I really think that the girls
are feeling stronger and better. The love and
kindness of Mrs. Smith is being appreciated at
its true value and many of the girls are asking
for advice on the problems before them. She
is so gentle and so kindly, never out of temper,
and always so cheerful and keeps the home so
spotlessly clean.

Dear Margaret:—I have sent you a knitting
machine which I hope will come in for one of your
large family. My son will leave it at the Imperial
hotel, Wednesday evening. With best wishes,
MARGARET STEWART.
Shellmouth.

Dear Friend:—The knitting machine arrived
safely. I hope to make use of it soon. I have a
dear little friend who is facing a great sorrow and
will, I fear, soon be left alone. Perhaps this
machine will be of use in helping her to earn her
living. God bless the kindly thought of those
less fortunate.

Dear Friend:—I must write a few lines this
morning while I am able to be up. I am sick
all the time. I sent my girl four dollars, all I
had at the time. The rest we will send as we get
it. I hope my poor girl is over the worst by now.
God bless you for your kindness to her. May
God prosper you in your good work is my prayer.

Dear Margaret:—I received your postcard
some time ago saying you were looking for a letter.
I should have written sooner but kept putting it
off till I guess you will think I have forgotten
about you and your work. But I have not, as
I always read the sunshine page to see how you
are all getting on. How is Harold Green getting
on? I have not seen anything about him for a
long time. I think that it is a fine thing for the
young girls of Winnipeg to be able to get a cheap
lunch of good food as they really need it. You
must have quite a number of members now, as I
see a lot of new members have joined in every paper
we get. We are having very warm weather up
here, with an occasional shower of rain. Every-
thing is looking fine. It is to be hoped there
will be a good crop this year, as there are many
who need it after the poor ones we have had the
last few years.

ELIZA CRANWELL.

Broadview, Sask.

Dear Friend:—Glad to hear from you. Yes,
I am always looking forward to letters from my
friends, and am glad to know that they are interest-
ed in the work of Sunshine.

Dear Margaret:—I thought I would write a
letter to your charming club. I saw the button
my sister got from you so I thought I would like
one too. Please send me a button. I enclose
seven cents (two cents for postage and five cents
for the button). Florence and Wilmat sent for
buttons, one for each; Florence received hers but
Wilmat's button has never come. The buttons
are paid for. Please send one for my brother and
me.

KENNETH JOHNSON.

Grenfell, Sask.

Dear Child:—Many thanks for your nice letter.
I have sent the buttons and cards for you all and
hope they arrive safely. Write soon



CHILDREN'S BADGE FIVE CENTS
Don't You Want One?

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE
SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a
member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send
membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for
its postage.

Name

Age

Address

PURITY FLOUR
"More bread
and better
bread" 35
**Pleases people
hard to satisfy**

Ship your Grain to us.
We Pay Highest Cash
Prices and give your
consignments immedi-
ate care. Write to us.

**WESTERN CANADA
FLOUR MILLS CO.**
Winnipeg

BAGPIPES

The Scotchman's
music house in
CANADA.

Largest Bagpipe
dealers in all
AMERICA.

Lawrie Pipes \$30
up. Catalogue Free

C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED
OTTAWA, ONT.



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Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The
Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally
located. Good meals, and warm, com-
fortable rooms.

Rate - \$2.00 a day

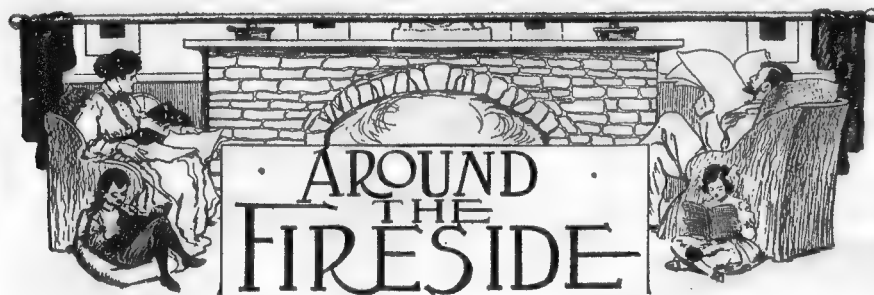
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JAMES MORTON } Proprietors
FREE BUS

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Win-
nipeg. Newly renovated and furnished.
Attractive dining room, excellent service.
New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th.
Containing 80 additional single bedrooms,
two large poolrooms, shine stand and
barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars
at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all
trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

**IF IT LEAKS
Get MENDETS**
They mend all leaks instantly
in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking
utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivets. Any one can use
them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention.
Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c.
Complete pkg., nest. sizes, \$50 postpaid. Agts. wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

INTERVIEW THE MINISTERS

The Dominion government ministers are now coming West to talk for and against reciprocity.

Let no chance escape of telling them that we want homesteads for women. "Keeping everlastingly at it means success."

MORE PETITION WORKERS

It is thought advisable to publish the names and addresses of all separate individuals who are handling the "Homesteads for Women" petitions, so that each district will become aware of who is in charge of the petition, and so that only one will go to a district. When one worker has secured all the signatures that he or she can conveniently get, the petition may be handed on to some reliable person who will conscientiously finish the canvass in an adjacent neighborhood.

ISOBEL.

SWIFT CURRENT

Dear Isobel:—Would you kindly forward at your earliest convenience a petition for homestead privileges for women? All the women in this locality, married and single, are anxious to have their gentlemen friends to sign it, so as to take advantage of your praiseworthy efforts in putting this long proposed project into motion. Now that the opportunity has come it is to be hoped all women will do their utmost in trying to obtain that which is undoubtedly their due. Be assured of the sincere gratitude of us women for taking the initiative in this great step.

LIBERA.

Swift Current, June 16, 1911.

GRUND, MANITOBA

Dear Isobel:—Please send me a petition for "Homesteads for Women" and tell me of any conditions concerning the petition. I will endeavor to get many signatures, and I have good hopes of getting them.

LILLIE HALLGRIMSON.

Grund, Man., June 20, 1911.

ALBERTA ACTIVE

Dear Isobel:—I am interested in what you are doing in equal rights for women. Will you please send me one of your petitions for homesteads for women?

(MRS.) S. E. SNIDER.

Langdon, Sask., June 14, 1911.

MEN SYMPATHETIC

To Editor Fireside:

Dear Isobel:—Kindly send me a couple of those petitions for "Homesteads for Women" and I will take charge of them, as I think this is a splendid move. I have often thought it a shame that in the United States women could take land and here in Canada where there is so much more land they are not allowed the privilege. I have seen women in the States that did their duties far better than the average bachelor.

A. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Ravine Bank, Sask., June 7, 1911.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD

As a result of the article, "Canadian Handicrafts Guild," appearing in Fireside of May 3, many inquiries came in for further information about this business. A number of those inquirers were replied to privately, assuring them that investigations were being made in Montreal and when information was at hand, it would be passed on to those interested. A day or two ago a letter and bundle of pamphlets, etc., giving a full history of the Handicrafts movement, its origin, scope, purpose, and general management, with detailed accounts of sales, exhibitions and successes, along with a statement of the directors of the Guild was received, together with the rules that govern the workers, which are herewith appended.

1. Workers are cautioned against recognizing anyone as agent of the C. H. G.

who cannot produce a written authority from the C. H. G.

2. Workers must notify the manager of "Our Handicrafts Shop" before sending in work, that they may be advised as to the most desirable kinds of work to send.

3. Workers must unite and send in work together from the same neighborhood as far as possible; otherwise C. H. G. will not pay freight charges.

4. Work must be sent in canvas sacks as far as is consistent with safety, not in wooden boxes.

5. Name and address must be written in full on each individual piece of work sent in; otherwise the C. H. G. will not be responsible for it.

6. Work not up to the standard of the C. H. G., whether in workmanship or color, will be returned at once at the worker's expense.

7. The C. H. G. usually holds goods on consignment for one year only. If at the expiration of that time they are not sold, they may be returned to the worker.

8. If any worker desires goods returned before the end of the year, such worker must pay return charges.

9. Immediately on the arrival of a consignment, a receipt will be sent to each consignor. This must be held by the consignor to be presented on demand.

10. Payments will be made at the end of each month for current sales. Orders will be paid for on receipt of goods.

11. The C. H. G. will accept only natural dyes.

12. The C. H. G. makes no charge for keeping goods on consignment.

I would strongly advise anyone wishing to do work for this organization to write to Canadian Handicrafts Guild, 586 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, for full particulars about the work. There are so many directions and instructions and restrictions that I cannot very well give all that are necessary here, and then each worker would have to be in direct communication with the office before sending her work, so that it surely would be much more satisfactory to have a full understanding with headquarters first before doing any work in the dark, which might prove unsaleable when submitted.

A paragraph taken from an address by the president of the Guild, reads thus: "Virtue is energy flowing in the right direction. Vice is energy flowing in a wrong direction. Both are just energy that must find some outlet. Congenial labor with the hands, the fashioning of fair things, has been proved to be an immense help in causing energy to become virtue. The handicrafts in their manifold diversity supply congenial labor for almost every order of mind, and are a safety valve that should be cherished and protected as of paramount value to our country."

THE DEADLY FLY

The great Dr. De Witt Talmage only a couple of decades ago, gave a ludicrous account of an unpleasant predicament in which he found himself one warm summer afternoon, while in the pulpit. He had reached the climax of one of his most eloquent discourses, which is saying much, when, suddenly, on a deeply inspired breath, in swept a horrid fly, clear back to the throat, before he could stop it. He had to choose instantly between swallowing the fly or expectorating it. When the thought of the effect on his sermon of the latter method of action, he promptly decided not to sacrifice his climax and quietly swallowed the insect. Out of this incident grew a little talk upon what at that date seemed a most trivial subject, the common house-fly. Dr. Talmage held on that occasion that the house-fly, while admittedly at times a most troublesome and exasperating insect, was far other than an unqualified nuisance, its vocation—and he held it had one—as undoubtedly prescribed by

Nature was to purify the air we breathe. Indeed the reverend gentleman went so far as to say (if my memory is correct) that the fly was the scavenger of the air we must breathe, and without his activities therein we probably could not enjoy even reasonable health. Just why the fly was deemed more necessary to our summer than our winter air the doctor did not divulge. The fallacy of his supposition has long since been proved. Not only is the fly wholly unnecessary to our existence but in towns and cities it is the most dreaded source of contagion of virulent diseases. The transmission of disease by the fly is a theory thoroughly proved by scientific research. It is not possible to follow the proofs out in a short article such as this, but let everyone wake up to the fact that the proof is absolute.

So great is the fear of the pestilential fly in places where its baleful effects are well understood, that lantern slides and moving picture exhibitions are given gratis by health committees, to educate the public to the real danger of the fly pest. Already we are quite familiar with the agricultural car, going about the land showing samples of prodigious grain and vegetable growths, and accompanied by lecturers of merit who descant upon the best means to duplicate these prize-winners. If to these cars were added the means of showing to the country people the habits and origin of the fly, a more general horror of this filth-carrier would prevail.

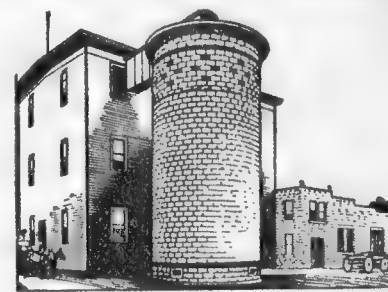
He Lives on Filth only

For the fly plague need not be endured as a visitation of Providence. It may be stamped out by the systematic adoption by individuals and by the public of the method of cleanliness. The fly is born in, lives and thrives upon filth. If no filth is allowed to accumulate in a house or its neighborhood, it will not be troubled by flies, for they do not ordinarily stray far from their breeding places and their sources of food. In a thoroughly clean neighborhood they cannot live in the face of screens preventing their access to food, and in the absence of manure heaps and other receptacles in which to deposit their eggs. Especially does the doctor of today attribute the prevalence of typhoid to the fly pest. This ever-present little insect is determined to have the first bite off our food. Meat and broken eggs attract them long distances.

If baby's face is not clean there they are, poisoning the poor little victim. Though every case of fly poisoning does not develop into typhoid, who can say how many cases of infantile bowel troubles come from this source.

In the country it should be possible to be almost entirely free from flies about the house. Let no dish water or slops of any kind be spilled about outside the kitchen door. Tame fowls, young and

BUILT WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS
"IDEAL" FACE DOWN MACHINES



Grain Bin, built of Ideal Concrete Blocks, for The Marine City Roller Mills Co. Capacity, 5,500 bushels of wheat. Cost complete only \$860.

Even if you are going to build only one barn, silo or grain bin, it will pay you to buy an Ideal Concrete Block Machine.

It will enable you to make your own building material right on the spot, saving long hauls and delays.

You can make the blocks yourself, saving labor.

And you will have a building that will be absolutely fireproof, and last for all time without a cent for repairs.

An Ideal Machine will save you many times its cost, and enable you to have buildings as durable as stone for 1/2 the cost of brick.

Write for catalogues.

11

RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC AGENTS
WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY
IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. J, LONDON, Ont.

old alike, are encouraged to come to the back yard for water, milk and kitchen scraps, and inevitably food is scattered and this invariably collects hordes of flies. Children play about among the flies and fowls and nobody mistrusts how they come to be ill afterwards.

There is no doubt that in the country where flies do not have access to disease germs of typhoid and other contagion, that the fly is not so venomous a menace to health, but it must be remembered that disease germs breed in conditions favoring their kind and that every disease has a beginning somewhere and that somewhere may be your premises. If you can't kill the fly keep him out of your home, away from your foodstuffs and your family.

KITCHEN RECIPES

Corn Beef Hash.—Remove skin and gristle from cooked corn beef, then chop the meat. To chopped meat add equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes; season with salt and pepper. Put into hot buttered frying pan, moisten with milk, stir until well mixed. Spread evenly. Place on middle of range to brown slowly underneath, turn and fold on a hot platter. Garnish with parsley.

Codfish Balls.—Wash one cup of salt

DO YOU WANT A MODERN HOUSE?

IF SO,

PRUDENTIAL BUILDERS Ltd., VANCOUVER

B.C.

WILL BUILD YOU ONE OF HANDSOME APPEARANCE AND
EXQUISITE INTERIOR FINISH AT MODERATE PRICE

OWNING AS IT DOES ITS TIMBER LIMITS, SAWMILLS AND FACTORY, which is the finest of its kind in Canada, this firm is able to cut to suit its requirements, thus saving time and money, which are an ultimate saving to the purchaser.

THE LUMBER USED IN OUR HOUSES IS ABSOLUTELY CLEAR and dry, and is of the same grade which costs from \$75 up locally.

ALL PARTS OF OUR HOUSES ARE CUT BY MACHINES WHICH cannot vary, and fitted before shipment. This insures warmth in the most severe weather. We guarantee that every house will withstand the strain of winds.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

BY PLACING YOUR ORDER WITH THIS COMPANY, WHO GUARANTEE satisfaction. It will be to your advantage to write us, telling the size of house you want. We will immediately send you full particulars and price, f.o.b. your station, of several attractive designs, ready for erection.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY
VANCOUVER, B.C. Exclusive Agents LIMITED

codfish in cold water; pick in small pieces and soak a short time. Pare two heaping cups potatoes. Boil fish and potatoes together in boiling water. When potatoes are soft drain through a strainer, return to kettle in which they were boiled, wash thoroughly, add one-half tablespoon butter, one egg, well beaten, a pinch of pepper, salt if necessary. Take up by spoonfuls, put in frying basket, fry one minute in deep fat, allowing six fish balls to one frying. Strain on brown paper. Double the quantity if desired.

Oat-meal Muffins.—Sift $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar, then add one cup cooked oat-meal mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk; add two table-spoons butter or clarified fat and two egg yolks well beaten. Then fold in the two stiffly beaten whites. Bake in a hot oven in well buttered muffin tins.

LOVE SONNET OF A COWBOY
The other day she asked me what I read,
And I owned up right there and told
her straight
That I was readin' then "The Trailer's
Fate,"
But that the book I liked was "Six-Gun
Ned."
And say! the roasin' that come on my
head;
She said I oughter read each night till
late
A chap named Browning—that he's
simply great,
And all dime junk is fierce, that's what
she said.

So now, I've tried to borrow, left and
right,
Of all the cowboys in the neighborhood,
But none of 'em kin tumble to my play;
I'm tryin' awful hard to be polite,
And play the game as any highbrow would,
But who in h—l's this Browning,
anyway?
—Arthur Chapman, in Denver Repub-
lican.

HARD TIMES

Obliging and cheerful, Mr. Carter, the provision dealer, kept a smiling face even during hard times. Bills were over-due and orders small, but he served his customers with genial alacrity, and did not complain. Mr. Oakes, the constable, watched him as he went to the telephone and admired his happy disposition. "Yes, ma'am," said Mr. Carter to the instrument, "yes, ma'am, we can deliver them inside of two hours." He bit his pencil and prepared to write. "One, east-cake, yes, ma'am, two

lemons, a pound of sody-crackers, yes, ma'am, box of matches, fi-cent loaf o' bread, yes, ma'am, and two cents' worth o' meat for the cat. Thank you. That'll be all? Yes, ma'am. Be over before noon.

"Well, Oakes, that's the way it goes. Hear that order from Mrs. Wilkins? Twenty-four cents' worth in all. Profit about four cents, and a mile to go to deliver."

"I wouldn't do it," said Mr. Oakes. "You would if you was in the business and wanted to keep your trade. Sundays and parties make her orders good, take it through the whole month."

A few minutes later the telephone bell rang again, and Mr. Carter responded. Over the wire came an eager voice.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



Makes lighter,
better flavored and
a more nutritious bread,
and more loaves to the sack
than any other flour. ROBIN HOOD
FLOUR is made from the choicest wheat
from the most select farms in Saskatchewan.

A money-back guarantee in every sack.
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR — MADE IN MOOSE JAW

ROBIN
HOOD
AND
MAID MARIAN



WITCHCRAFT

There's a witchcraft in the May,
Bluebirds say,
For 'tis then the pansies wise
Give the garden a surprise
By changing into ranging butterflies.

Who has seen them, wing on wing,
Fluttering,
Purple, orange, lilac, brown,
On the road to Rainbow Town,
Where the petal-people love to settle
down?

Should you meet them, do not snap
Off your cap
With a prisoner in view;
Leave them to the air and dew,
Else the garden will not lightly pardon
you.
—Katherine Lee Bates, in the Congre-
gationalist.

"Is this Mr. Carter?" it asked.

"Yes, ma'am. What can I do for you, ma'am?"

"This is Mrs. Wilkins," the voice went on. "I just wanted to ask you to cancel that order for meat for the cat. He won't need it. He's just caught a bird."

TRUE PATRIOTS

Camilla Sanderson, Toronto
Not they alone who risk their lives
In battles fierce on land or sea
Do most to make their country free;
Nor they most worthy highest praise
Who shout their love of liberty.
But each true man shall find his name
Writ large where worth outrivals fame.

Not always they in foremost place
In schools of learning, halls of state,
Do most to make their country great;
Nor they who flaunt a patriot zeal.
But they whose daily lives create
Right standards, who bear well their part
In loyal service hand and heart.



8953. A Delightful Seasonable Frock.
Very effective for linen, chambray, gingham, percale, cashmere, pongee or other materials now in vogue. The model may be developed as a one-piece dress, or with separate waist and skirt. It is to be worn with or without a gaiter and tucker. The Waist and Skirt have an inserted panel at front and back, which could be prettily braided or embroidered. A shaped yoke collar and cuff forms a suitable finish for neck and sleeve edge. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 years. It requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material for the 14 year size.



8973. A Good Coat Model.
Child's Reefer (in two lengths) with Sailor Collar.

For cloth, silk, linen or other wash fabrics, this design is very desirable. It is comfortable and pretty, with double breasted fronts, and "box" back. As here shown white pique was used with free edges embroidered in scallops. Pearl buttons trim the fronts. The sleeve is finished with an upturned simple cuff. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 1 year, 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. It requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40 inch material for the 2 year size.



8968. A Charming Negligee.

Ladies Dressing Sack.
Side closings are as effective in garments of this kind as in shirt waists and gowns. This cool looking model is suitable for lawn, dimity, challie, cross bar muslin, crepe or silk. As here shown, white silk with trimming of blue and white dotted silk was used. The Pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 27 inch material for the Medium size.



8958-8955. A Stylish Calling or Afternoon Gown.

Striped Serge suiting in black and white, with facings in white satin, is shown here. Ladies' Waist Pattern 8958 and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 8955 furnish the models. The skirt is composed of three gores, with an insert at each side seam. The waist is made in surplice style and has a chemise of net, outlined by deep satin revers that form a shawl collar over the back. The Waist Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 36 inch material with 1 yard of 20 inch "all over" lace or net, for a Medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

Baynes Sleighs ^{A^ND} Buggies

FOR 1911—1912

Are without a doubt the most stylish and quality-high vehicles we have yet presented, and the **BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE**, which protects the purchaser absolutely, still stands behind every sale.

No. 860 AURORA

Comfort is our first consideration in building this "Aurora" model. Note the high, well-upholstered back and sides—the generous space between seat and front—the high protecting dash—the long runners, making smooth riding.

Strength, combined with handsome lines, is plainly shown, too. The "Aurora" is a sleigh that will give long and satisfactory service over rough roads or smooth. Look it over thoroughly before you buy, and we'll willingly leave the decision to you.

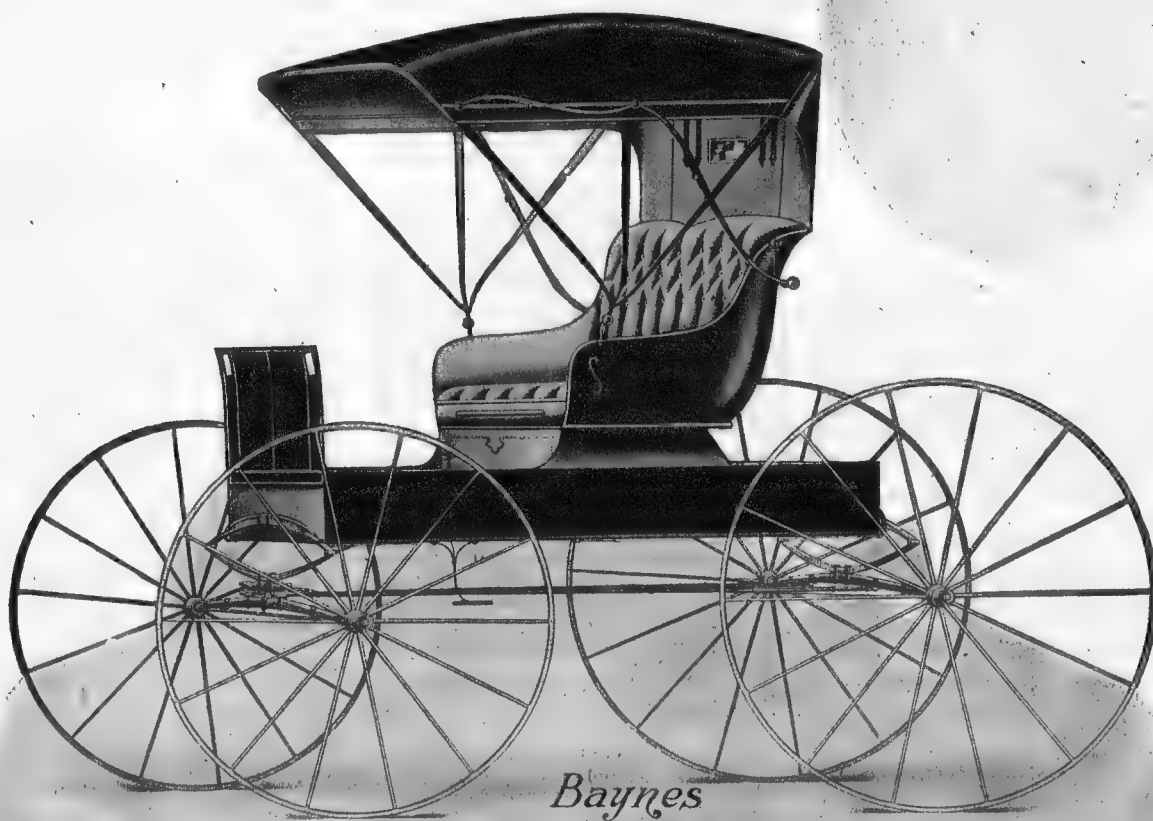


No. 485 TWIN AUTO SEAT BUGGY

The first impression one gets of this buggy is that **It's GOOD**. Though finished almost perfectly plain, it is rich in its plainness. The new Twin Auto Seat adds more than elegance—makes the Buggy as comfortable as your favorite easy chair.

On all **BAYNES BUGGIES** we are now using "Twentieth Century" shafts—easily the strongest and best shafts made.

Every Baynes Buggy is sold with the "**BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE**," which protects the purchaser absolutely.



We still need local Agents in many good Western towns. Write at once for terms and territory.

Well assorted stocks carried by—

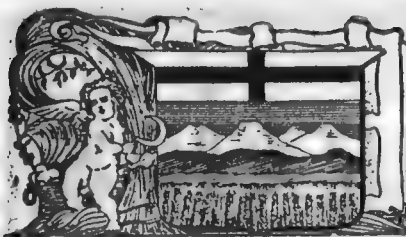
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.
District Directors:
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

Permit me to express a few words re an article that appeared in The Guide of June 21 under "For the Good of the Order," and dealing with what members ought to be admitted to the union. The question has come up several times in our local union, and often caused expression of diverse opinions, some holding the strictly conservative or more literary interpretation of the United Farmers of Alberta—as being a union only, and solely for the farmers—while others again put a more liberal or broader interpretation on the name, and amongst these I wish to class myself. To me it appeals as a union for the better advancement of equity in farming industry and for the betterment of conditions between consumers and producers, and as such should be open to all who are in sympathy with the movement, whether they be farmers, laborers, business or professional men, providing the personal character of the applicants and their moral standing compares favorably.

Class distinction is bad always, and in social movements very bad policy indeed, as it of necessity raises antagonistic sentiments where otherwise sympathy with the social reforms wished for might be expected.

Personally I think it would be wise to admit any good citizen, provided a local has no doubt as to his motive of joining. By this I mean that the applicant should wish to join because he wishes to see equity enforced and not because of any private reason of catching trade or other similar advantages. The latter should, I think, be most certainly barred, as should those who might be thought to join with the intention of acting as spies for the manufacturing interests or other interests avowedly in opposition to our unions.

So many questions are involved in our forward movement that it seems a pity to exclude any one who is interested, and if we can gain for members such as have been fortunate enough to have had the advantage of more liberal education than many who are following farming as an occupation, it seems to me bad policy not to take advantage of the opportunity.

Our union in its executive, practice both the initiative and the referendum in its administrative capacity at the convention, so that no serious or even any danger should be occasioned by allowing all who are worthy to become members.

N. H. NATHORST.

(This letter follows up the subject of qualification of membership, and should result in a good discussion on this most important subject. I hope that others will not be backward in expressing their views.—E.J.F.)

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

There was a well attended meeting of Red Willow Union, Saturday, June 10. The twine question was disposed of by accepting the offer of a local dealer to supply from 10,000 from 12,000 pounds to the members at reduced prices, with no obligations in case of crop failure. In view of the visit of Mr. Borden to Alberta, the following resolution was passed without a dissenting vote: "Be it resolved that we, the members of Red Willow Union heartily endorse the reciprocity pact now before the House of Parliament at Ottawa, and further that we endorse in its entirety the platform as laid down at the Ottawa convention, and ratified by the associations affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Arrangements were also made for a number of our members to go to Lacombe and meet Mr. Borden on behalf of the members of the U.F.A. in this district.

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.
Red Willow, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of Stettler Union the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to Mr. R. L.

Borden: We, the members of the Stettler branch of the U.F.A., are heartily in accord with the platform laid down by the delegation at the Ottawa convention on December 16, 1910, and do further reaffirm all the principles laid down by that delegation, and will meet Mr. Borden at the polls on these questions. In regard to the suggestion for U.F.A. calendars, we approve of same, and will take a supply if they are ordered. We purpose holding a picnic this year, and invite all neighboring unions to co-operate with us and should be glad to receive from them suggestions as to the most suitable time and place.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.

Stettler, Alta.

The last meeting of Altorado Union was a huge success. W. S. Henry, of Fertile Plains Union, was present, and gave a splendid address on the work of the association, and besides this a short programme and refreshments were furnished. The result of the meeting was an addition of twenty-eight new mem-

PROMINENT U.F.A. MEMBERS



S. STEVENSON

S. Stevenson, of Lillico, Alta., is secretary-treasurer of Wolf Creek Union of the U.F.A. Mr. Stevenson was born on a farm in the province of Quebec. Later he taught school for a time and then kept a general store in his native village. For a number of years he was employed by the N.Y., N.H. & H. and L.S. & M.S. Railway systems as agent and operator at responsible points. The lure of the West caught him and his wife when on a Ticket Agents' Association trip to the West in 1907. His family are with him in the West.

bers to our list, making fifty-two in all to date. We also had a discussion in regard to the Local Improvement Act, but by mutual consent this was laid over till the next meeting. It was decided that we should make out a report of all the land under cultivation within an area of about twenty townships and send same to Mr. Magrath, M.P. We purpose ordering fence posts in carload lots at the next meeting.

H. McKENZIE, Sec'y.
Altorado, Alta.

Owing to the inclement weather the important business which should have been transacted at the May meeting of Three Hills Union was laid over till the next meeting. Co-operation germs are getting in the work at Three Hills and I venture to state that when we get railway facilities much will be done along that line. The question of securing a car of binder twine was brought up and a committee appointed to secure orders. This committee was also instructed to canvass the district for hogs for the pork packing plant. The membership contest, which was inaugurated in April, closed with a total of 72 applicants. R. J. Rollis piloted the Blues to victory. The plan adopted in our membership contest is that of choosing two of the most energetic members as captains of the teams, which are designated

as the Reds and Blues, Neversweats and Busters, or any such appropriate names. The members are numbered on the roll as received, and the secretary attends to this part of the work. The one captain takes the odd numbers and the other the even, and then each side strives to obtain the greater number of applications, the losing side furnishing an entertainment of some description for the whole union. In our first contest the losers decided as their payment a large picnic, and this will be held on July 15 next.

T. G. McKAY, Sec'y.
Three Hills, Alta.

At the last meeting of Rose View Union it was decided that the proposal for calendars was a good one and that fifty would be required for the members of this union. A discussion on the pound and herd laws was held and it was decided to get copies of the ordinance so as to get fuller particulars. We are in favor of the plan proposed by Brunetta Union for the eradication of weeds, and we are in favor of the U. F. A. being kept for farmers only. In place of a homesteader having to build two houses if he has taken up any veteran's scrip, we think the duties could be successfully completed if he were compelled to break not less than one hundred acres of land. The action of the Edmonton Board of Trade in regard to the negro immigration problem was heartily endorsed and it was suggested that the central should take some action in the matter. The question of roads was then taken up and it was felt that we had been neglected in the matter. A strong resolution dealing with the subject was adopted and ordered to be sent to the minister of public works and to our local member. We have decided to advertise in The Guide for tenders for binder twine required by our members. A picnic will be held some time in July and the secretary received instructions to invite Rawdonville and Ghost Pine to join us.

L. B. HART, Sec'y.
Carbon, Alta.

The second meeting of Glencoe Union was held at Minot school house when, in addition to the twenty-two members received at the first meeting, fifteen more were added to the roll, four of whom were transferred from Castor Union. Our next meeting will be held at Knob Hill school house when we expect to reach a membership of fifty. As discussions on the advantages of the Association have taken up most of the time so far we have not yet got down to real business, but as ninety-five per cent of the farmers present at each of our meetings have become members, no doubt the balance will come into line later. Our president, T. L. Lind, who spent many years in Manitoba, knows from experience the advantages gained there. He is well versed and at each meeting gave the audience many examples of the good work done by the Association in that province.

J. F. KELLY, Sec'y.
Lindville, Alta.

Once more the outposts of the province have set the example to the newer settled districts. This time the farmers of Redlow, Grand Prairie, situated in township 72, range 10, west of the sixth meridian, have decided to organize and have become affiliated as a local union of the U. F. A., under the number of 299. The first officers elected are, I. E. Gaudin, president; and D. C. Cranston, secretary, both of Redlow, and this far out union starts with a membership of nineteen.

At the last meeting of Brunetta Union it was decided that as our vice president, G. F. Armstrong, was unable to attend for several consecutive meetings and he would be unable to attend regularly for some time to come, W. H. Smith should be elected vice-president in his place. As our secretary-treasurer, A. C. Galbraith, had to resign on account of taking a position as travelling agent for a machine company, H. E. Hallwright was elected in his place. We are arranging for a big

picnic and social on July 1, and the energy and enthusiasm with which the members are doing their part augurs well for a successful gathering. We are also framing a resolution endorsing the action taken in barring out the negro population. We have ordered a carload of fence posts and will be sending in another order in a few days. The crops around this part of the country are promising and we are expecting a successful harvest, even if there are no more rains before that time.

Cornucopia Union now has a membership of fifty-two and we have not reached our limit yet. At our meeting held on May 27 we unanimously endorsed the sentiments of the Edmonton Board of Trade in regard to negro immigration, and at the next meeting will go into this matter to a fuller extent.

D. C. MILLER, Sec'y.
Leo, Alta.

The monthly meeting of Amisk Valley Union was held on May 27, there being a fair attendance of members of which we now have 59 upon our roll. Not bad for three months' work. We are in favor of the plan to secure association calendars; in fact one of our members had a similar proposition to bring forward. Arrangements are being made for a picnic and sports on July 1st next, and we are now securing estimates of crop, etc., so that if possible we can have a station agent established here.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Sec'y.
Amisk, Alta.

At the April meeting of East Clover Bar Union the principle subject discussed was that of negro immigration, which it was strongly felt should be stopped without delay. The action of the Edmonton Board of Trade in taking up the matter with the government was endorsed and a resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent to the premier and the minister of the interior asking that the further influx of negroes be prevented and that such as are already here be confined to areas from which the white settlers be removed. The scheme of the Strathmore Union for compulsory hail insurance was discussed, but the meeting declined to endorse it.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec'y.
East Clover Bar, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of Stretton Union the resolution of Strathmore Union, relating to hail insurance, was endorsed. The district will be canvassed for the supply of hogs for the pork packing plant. A resolution was also passed in favor of a district convention being held, and that the district director be asked to arrange place and date of convention as early as convenient.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
Kitscoty, Alta.

At the regular meeting of Lone Star Union, held on June 3, the subjects of pound and herd law were up for discussion and it was decided to suggest that something along the line of the North Dakota herd law, be adopted. There every person looks after his own cattle and in case of damage done three appraisers are appointed to decide upon the amount of indemnity which shall be paid. This law worked satisfactorily there.

JOHN B. HURSH, Sec'y.
Taber, Alta.

A local union of the U. F. A. has been organized at Ribstone, and there is every prospect of it becoming a good strong branch at an early date.

W. A. BROOKES, Sec'y.
Ribstone, Alta.

Borden at Moose Jaw and Regina

Previous to Mr. Borden's meeting, which was held at Moose Jaw on the evening of the 22nd inst., an influential delegation of Grain Growers met him and placed their views before him. Among those present representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were Hon. Pres. E. N. Hopkins, Pres. J. A. Maharg, Vice-President Dunning and Mr. H. Dorrell. In all, fifteen sub-associations sent delegates to meet the leader of the Opposition. Mr. H. Dorrell, of Red Lake G. G. A. introduced the delegation and called upon our hon. president to address Mr. Borden. Mr. Hopkins' remarks were as follows:

"Allow me, Mr. Borden, on behalf of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan to extend to you greetings, and to hope that your brief visit amongst us will be a pleasant one. I am sorry that our worthy secretary, Mr. Green, is not present tonight to join with us in extending a hearty welcome to you; he is in old London just now preparing to present on our behalf a memento called 'The Breadbasket of the Empire' to His Gracious Majesty King George V., and I fancy after you have passed through the length and breadth of our province and have seen our staple product growing, of at least 150 million bushels of wheat, with little more than 10 per cent. of our arable land under cultivation you will agree with us that this emblem is a fitting and appropriate one. Our association is strictly non-political. We approach governments, legislatures, and opposition alike for enactments which we consider in the interest of the producer. We have today 450 sub-associations located in different parts of the province. These hold meetings frequently, discussing the different problems from their own local viewpoint. They pass resolutions and send delegates to our convention; consequently, we believe that when we pass resolutions at our conventions they represent the views of the majority of the Grain Growers of the province. At our last convention a number of resolutions were passed which our president, Mr. Maharg will, submit to you, and I have not a doubt but that you will give them your best consideration."

President Maharg then submitted questions which had been previously agreed upon, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the last convention at Regina. Mr. Borden's replies were as follows:

1.—**Hudson's Bay Railway.** The Conservative party is in favor of the immediate construction of this road, but it must be controlled as a government road and not handed over to any private corporation.

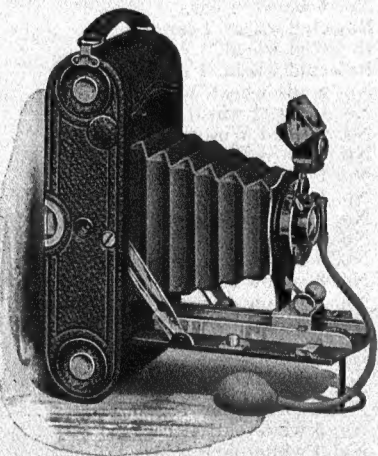
2.—**Co-operative Legislation.** The Conservative party is strongly in favor of every form of co-operative legislation.

3.—**Tariff.** The Conservative party would lend no encouragement to the reciprocity agreement or free trade policies.

5.—**Terminal Elevators.** The Conservative party has taken a strong stand for the government control of terminal elevators.

6.—**Chilled Meat Industry.** Strongly in favor of government support as an encouragement to this industry in Canada.

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THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD

as participated in by His Majesty and Staff on the Royal Yacht, and Twenty-two Dreadnoughts

(By Royal Command) **Enville Hall Prize Drum and Flute Band** (Direct from England)

To all of the fixtures of the old Winnipeg Industrial, many new features have been added.

The Show That Makes the Whole World Wonder

7.—**Railway Act.** In favor of a railway commission to control the questions concerning Eastern Canada and another to act in a similar capacity respecting the western provinces.

On the following evening the leader of the Opposition had to undergo a similar presentation at Regina, when Director F. C. Tate, M. L. A. and Vice-President Dunning, with delegates from eight associations, placed the Grain Growers' views prominently before him again. Mr. Tate in addressing Mr. Borden said that the Grain Growers were advocating something which the farmers of the West felt absolute need for. Besides being citizens of Saskatchewan they were citizens of Canada and the empire. As such, said Mr. Tate, we have to consider the interests of the empire. We approach you as a man in whose integrity we have absolute confidence. Mr. Tate then briefly referred to the various questions on our memorial. Dealing with the reciprocity question, Mr. Tate said:—No matter how Eastern people may not agree with our views, the people of Saskatchewan as a whole are in favor of reciprocity as is shown by the Saskatchewan legislature, and the Boards of Trade of Saskatchewan. The following was Mr. Borden's exact reply to our Moose Jaw deputation:

"So far as this reciprocity pact is concerned, I am opposed to it on conviction. If you offered the premiership to me if I would support it, I should refuse it."

These were the words which the leader of the Opposition used. They leave no doubt as to his stand on reciprocity. The only thing now for us to do is to watch and wait.

HOME BANK ANNUAL

The Home Bank of Canada has a noteworthy annual statement to submit for its fiscal year ending May 31, 1911. It has to report an increase of nearly one million dollars in deposit accounts, and the other features of the report show a proportionate increase in the amount of Home Bank bills in circulation and in the total assets of the Home Bank.

The Home Bank has an historic association in Toronto. Mr. O'Keefe stated at the annual meeting that he had known it for fifty-five years. He began his business career as a junior clerk in the institution, then called the Toronto Savings Bank, and he is today the president of the Home Bank. It is an institution in which is preserved the methods of the older school of finance. The general

manager, Colonel James Mason, was appointed to a position of responsibility in the institution by head masters of a school of finance past and gone in Toronto. As a young man, Colonel Mason was selected by Mr. Eugene O'Keefe and the late Sir Frank Smith to manage their interests in the institution which is now the Home Bank. In the past six years, from which time may date bank expansions in Canada, the Home Bank has increased its number of shareholders by more than four times, its circulation by between four and five times, its deposits by more than twice, and its assets by nearly three times.

Before the Home Bank started expanding it had only three offices—all in Toronto—now it has seven offices in Toronto and twenty-eight branches in Ontario and the West.

To the public the most noteworthy feature of the Home Bank's report is its increase of two and a half millions in deposits since 1909, and its list of shareholders has advanced, in the same time, from 889 to 1,639, or nearly double.—Toronto Globe, June 28.

A CALL TO ARMS

Special to The Guide

Strassburg, Sask., July 3.

Notice to G. G. Association secretaries in Regina constituency.—A picnic and enthusiastic mass meeting of Grain Growers was held at Glen Harbor, Sask., July 1. The object was to discuss the necessity of forming a Western party in the interests of agriculture. Without a dissenting vote the meeting decided that such a political party must be formed. The provisional committee appointed by the meeting was as follows: Wm. Tingey, A. F. Lavel, and John Robinson, of Marieton; Richard Fletcher, of Lake Centre; B. W. Greenfield, of Bulleya; R. M. Douglas and D. Ross, of Strassburg. They now urge all Grain Growers' Associations in the Federal constituency of Regina to send delegates in the proportion of one to each ten paid up members to a nomination convention in Regina on August 2nd, for the purpose of nominating an independent farmer to contest the next Dominion election, pledged to support and fight for the demands of the Ottawa delegation of Grain Growers. Secretaries in Regina constituency are asked to call a meeting of their branch association at once to appoint delegates. A big fight is ahead of us. The strong interests behind both political parties fear to see a body of independent Western farmers elected to Parliament. Both party machines will spare no effort to crush us. Let us then stand together for the square deal to all in matters of trade and transportation and show the big interests that we in the West have quit being sheep to be fleeced.

DAVID ROSS,
Sec'y Provincial Committee.

"Twelve Points"

Ask for the pamphlet, "Twelve Points."


It condenses into a page the reasons for the wide popularity of The Great-West Life Policies.

It gives the "Why and the Wherefore" of the Company's prominence.

State your age and personal rates will be included.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office - WINNIPEG



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, July 4, 1911).

Wheat.—Our market has been somewhat affected the past week by the approach on July 1, of the Canadian holiday, and on July 3 and 4, of two American holidays. The market has moved up a little, due to strength in Great Britain on the feeling that the Russian crop is not likely to be as great as in previous years, and also the feeling that the extreme heat across the American wheat belt is bound to cause considerable damage. The deliveries of wheat on the July option on July 3 were not heavy comparatively, showing no very well defined July long or short interest. We think that as long as our own crop is coming along so nicely, wheat should be sold on any bulge in the market, especially since receipts of old crop continue so very heavy. Some export, especially No. 3 Northern and No. 4 wheat, has been worked the last few days on the resumption of business after the coronation in Great Britain. **Oats.**—Oats have held quite steady with a good export demand until the closing day of June, when naturally the country holders of July oats were anxious to sell them, and avoid taking delivery of the cash oats on July 3. The result was a decided bear raid which sent oats down $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent, only to see them recover sharply next morning when the country liquidation was over. Now a very good export demand continues, and our oats should hold their own, in fact do a little better in the next week or two at least.

Barley.—There is no change in the barley situation more than an occasional enquiry, and we think that when the demand really comes farmers will do well to clean up their old stocks of barley.

Flax.—Flax has weakened greatly, as we some time ago predicted it likely would, and the July flax is down now nearly to October price.

Winnipeg Live Stock**Stockyard Receipts**

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	634	1399	248
C. N. R.	182	361	19
G. T. P.	2	63	...
	827	1818	267

Disposition

Stockers West	...
Butchers East	16
Consumed locally	811
Sheep West	...
Feeders East	...
Hogs West	...

Cattle

Receipts for cattle for the past week were light and the quality was, on the whole, common, very few real good butcher stuff being received. As usual, as the fair week approaches the prices are getting stronger and good butcher stuff has already gone up a quarter. Buyers state that prices will continue to be strong for some time.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. up	\$6.25 to \$6.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up	5.50 " 6.25
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.25
Good fat cows	5.25 " 5.75
Common to medium cows	4.00 " 4.75
Canners	3.25 " 3.75
Best bulls	4.25 " 4.75
Common and medium bulls	3.50 " 4.00
Choice veal calves	5.50 " 6.50
Common to medium	4.50 " 5.25
Good to choice milkers and springers	40.00 " 50.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 " 35.00

Hogs

Hog receipts were lower than the previous week but the prices continue to be strong and buyers state that the market will get, if anything, stronger in the near future.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.25
Rough sows	\$5.00 to 5.75
Stags	4.00 " 4.75

Sheep and Lambs

Price are even with last week, as follows:

Choice lambs	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Choice killing sheep	5.00 " 5.50

Country Produce**Butter**

Butter prices are the same as last week. Dealers report fair shipments from the country, but too little fancy quality stock.

Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy	17c. to 18c.
No. 1 dairy	16c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	13c.

Eggs

Shipments of eggs were fair during the past week and prices have remained even, dealers offering 17 cents, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Potatoes

Old potatoes are still on the rise, as high as 95 cents a bushel being offered for first class qualities. Buyers state that there will be a drop in the near future.

Cream

Prices offered for cream were stronger than last week, as follows:

Sweet cream, per lb. of butter fat	25c.
Cream for butter making purposes, per lb. of butter fat	18c.

Live Poultry

Prices are a little stronger for fowl, the abattoirs offering the following:

Chickens	12c. to 13c.
Fowl	11c. " 12c.

Hay

There has been a reduction of two dollars per ton in all wild hay prices this week. Dealers offer the following prices, on track, Winnipeg:

No. 1 wild hay	\$12.00
No. 2 wild hay	11.00
No. 3 wild hay	9.00
No. 1 timothy	16.00
No. 2 timothy	14.00

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	\$8.00 to \$11.00
Upland, per ton	14.00 " 16.00
Timothy, per ton	19.00 " 23.00

Oats

Best feed	35c. to 36c.
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Butter

Choice dairy	18c.
--------------	------

Eggs

Strictly fresh	19c.
----------------	------

Potatoes

Per bushel	50c.
------------	------

Poultry

Fowl	16c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	20c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	20c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.75 to \$5.50
Bulls	2.50 " 3.50
Hogs	5.00 " 6.25
Lambs	5.00 " 6.50
Calves	4.00 " 5.50

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
June 28	96½	90½	89½	89½
June 29	96½	90½	89½	89½
June 30	96½	90½	89½	89½
July 3	97½	92½	91½	91½
July 4	97½	92½	91½	91½
Oats—				
June 28	36½	38½	38½	38½
June 29	36½	38½	38½	38½
June 30	36½	38½	38½	38½
July 3	36½	38½	38½	38½
July 4	36½	38½	38½	38½
Flax—				
June 28	208	185	185	185
June 29	198	179	179	179
June 30	185	180	180	180
July 3	190	175	175	175
July 4	190	175	175	175

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	5,158,396	4,950,708	267,998
Last week	4,664,389	4,792,913	304,463
Last year	4,595,497	5,302,716	678,198
Ft. William	2,417,052	1,679,787	76,399
Pt. Arthur	1,447,154	1,709,207	115,857
Dep. Harbor	20,028	11,094	...
Meaford	108,509	11,140	...
Mid. Tiffin	59,933	173,452	...
Collingwood	9,821	13,430	...
Goderich	146,734	154,774	7,706
Owen Sd.	7,785	10,750	...
Sarnia Pt.	87,833	7,300	...
Pt. Colborne	195,000	45,501	...
Toronto	...	...	...
Kingston	168,141	119,304	37,753
Prescott	41,980	80,720	...
Montreal	394,980	803,185	29,283
Quebec	2,750	56,740	1,500
St. John	...	...	...
Vic. Harbor	51,611	14,328	...

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on June 30 was 3,864,206.50 as against 3,051,457.00 last week, and 3,119,515.30 last year.

Total shipments for the week were 530,096, last year 663,260.

Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	4,370.40	19,173.50
No. 1 Nor.	806,739.40	906,230.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,321,045.50	741,424.50
No. 3 Nor.	824,567.20	388,852.30
No. 4	240,486.40	175,995.10
No. 5	93,972.00	61,958.00
Other grades	573,024.40	550,153.10

Totals 3,864,206.50 2,903,788.20

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 Extra	1,993.18
No. 1 Can. W.	235,071.05
No. 2	2,838,320.29
No. 3 White	88,405.02
Mixed	566.16
Other grades	226,631.02
Total	3,388,994.20
Barley	192,256
Flax	125,970

Barley	3,348,430.20
Flax	359,529
Flax	78,267

Shipments

Oats	407,790
Barley	43,518
Flax	26,008

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

	July 1
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	96½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	96½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	96½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	96
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	96½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	93½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	94½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	95½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	94½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	95½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	93
Rejected wheat, 1 car mixed	94
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	90
No grade wheat, part car	93½
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	96½
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 1 car	91½
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 1 car	93
No. 1 Durum wheat, 4 cars	86½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	87
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car mixed	86½
No. 2 Durum wheat, part car	84
No. 3 Durum wheat, part car	82½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	60
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars to arrive	59
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car to arrive	60½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1,200 bus. to arr	60
No. 3 corn, 1 car	59
No. 3 corn, 1,000 bus. to arrive	59
No. 4 corn, 1 car	59
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	43
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars Willmar	43½
No. 3 white oats, 2,300 bus. to arr.	43
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	42½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	42½
No. 3 barley, 1 car	90
No. 4 barley, 1 car	88
No. 4 barley, 1 car	82
No. 4 barley, 1 car	83
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 barley, 1 car	90

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JUNE 28 to JULY 4, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT														OATS	BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW 1Man Rej.			
June																						
28	96	93	90	85	80½	75½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	..
29	96	93	90	85½	81	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	198
30	96	93½	90	85½	81	76	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	..	..	..	..
July																						
3	97	94	90½	85½	81	76	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	..
4	96½	93½	90½	85½	81	76	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..

HERE'S THAT ONE-MAN RIG HART-PARR 30 H.P. GAS TRACTOR

YOU ALONE can handle tractor, plows and harrows—work all day—without help; without fuss or fret. Unlike horses a **Modern Farm Horse** exerts the same even power at 8 p. m. as it did at 5 a. m.

Summer Fallow—Clears out weeds, gives land a rest and you reap noticeable benefits if you plow deep enough, and then cultivate properly. A **Modern Farm Horse** will soon pay for itself because of the deeper, better plowing and harrowing it does.

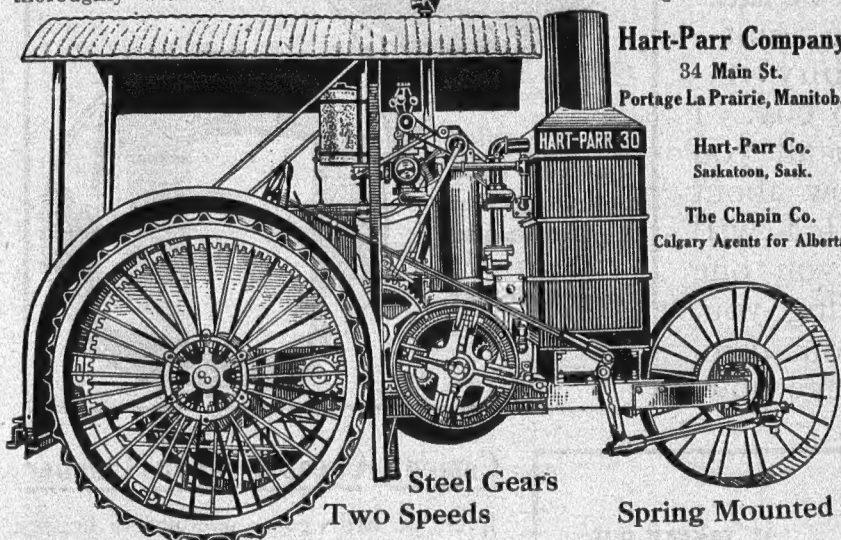
Whatever the Operation, whether discing, seeding, harvesting, you can do it cheaper, quicker, more thoroughly with a Hart-Parr Gas

Tractor than with any other power.

Easy to Handle—This 30 H. P. has one front wheel and it squeezes close into fence corners. Turns in 36 foot circle. You can plow 18 to 20 acres a day at a cost of 40c to 50c per acre. Light in weight, because built largely of steel.

Its food is the cheapest kind of kerosene. It works as willingly at zero as at 95 in the shade, because it is oil cooled—a special Hart-Parr feature.

For Larger Farms there is our 45 H. P. which does the work of 25 to 30 young horses, or double that number—for you can work night and day while the "rush" is on. Write now for catalog and new literature.



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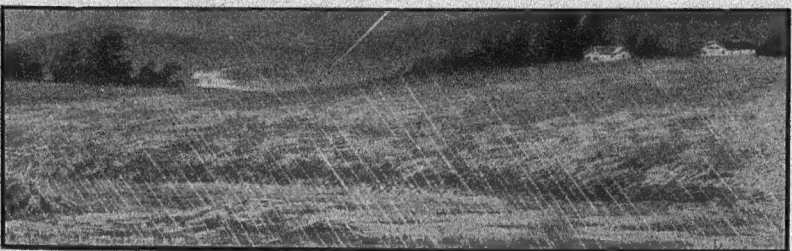
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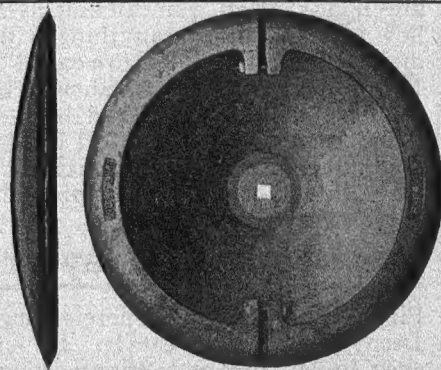
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Will make money for you. Buy lots in Divisional Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and let them grow into money. Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Telford and Scott Townsite lots should in time prove equally as good an investment as though you had purchased lots in the beginning in Canadian Pacific Towns similarly located, such as Brandon, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Calgary. You can buy lots in these Grand Trunk Pacific Towns on a cash payment of \$10 and the same amount each month. Prices of lots average about \$100 each. Corners \$125. In case you desire further particulars, address: **INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO. LTD.**, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Make all remittances directly to

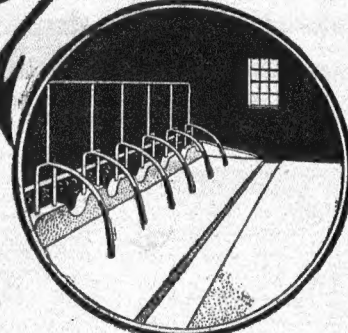
Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man.

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you

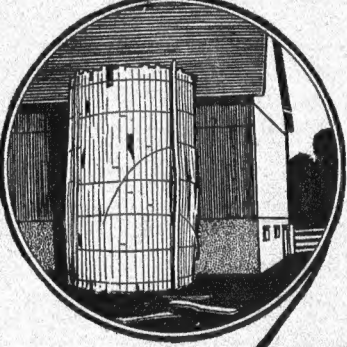


No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.

Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.



Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.


Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

**My Knowledge Freely
At Your Service**

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before
you build?



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

Silos	Corn Cribs
Cow Sheds	Stables
Watering Troughs	Cesspools
Slop Tanks	Ice Houses
Box Stalls	Cisterns
Barn Floors	Feeding Yards
Dairy Barns	Poultry-Houses

And Many Other Farm Structures

Just Write And Ask Me

Alfred Rogers Limited

Alfred Rogers
President

Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it **needs no repairs**—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost **guarantee** a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

**Inform Yourself Upon
Cement — Do It Now**

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts
you ought to know. 3

**317 Elias Rogers Bldg.
TORONTO, . ONT.**